FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1852. [NO. 1851.]

...TE IN THE SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1852.

...having under consideration the bill ... establishing the County of Jack...

...THOMAS remarked that the Senate had ... referred to the Judiciary Committee ... the decision of which, to a great ... estimated population of Jackson would ... he presumed it would not be insisted ... should be disposed of until that ... had made their report, which he ... they would do at an early day. He ... unnecessary delay, but inasmuch as ... whether the U. S. Census was to be ... the proper enumeration of the popula... County had not yet been disposed of ... a matter which he deemed essen... decision upon the question ... he would move that its further con... postponed until Wednesday next, ... that gentlemen on the other side ... the postponement of this bill ... in order that they might have a ... Committee.

I suppose, Sir, that I am one of ... those side of the house to whom an ... by the Senator from Hay... I am concerned, Sir, the Senate ... that I announced here some ... I was just as well prepared to act ... at that time as I should be at ... period; that I cared very little ... to be found within the terri... the gentleman comes were re... the population or not. I did ... it all cited the argument in the ... I stated that I did not care in ... any manner guide it that it was suffici... the territory called Jackson ... population, ... were included. What I said then I ... I say rather that I do not ... that ... would do at an early day. He ... unnecessary delay, but inasmuch as ... whether the U. S. Census was to be ... the proper enumeration of the popula... County had not yet been disposed of ... a matter which he deemed essen... decision upon the question ... he would move that its further con... postponed until Wednesday next, ... that gentlemen on the other side ... the postponement of this bill ... in order that they might have a ... Committee.

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Now, Sir, did the Senator from Richmond, or ... the Senator from Bertie, in their arguments, in ... favor of the bill, make the slightest allusion to ... the party politics of the country? Did either of ... us make, or could it be inferred from our re... marks, on which side of the political division of ... parties we stood? No, sir, not at all. There has ... not been the most indirect allusion to party poli... tics. But yet, when the Senator from Haywood ... rose in his place, with that peculiar smile, which ... always accompanies his countenance, the Senator ... went off into a dissertation about federal basis ... Whigs, and white basis Whigs. Now, what did ... it all mean? Where was the necessity, upon a ... question of this sort, for introducing party poli... tics at all? Sir, the Senator from Haywood had ... no design, when he made the allusions, to bring ... those who were supporting his own views in re... gard to this so called Jackson county into disre... pute, and to destroy their influence. He could ... not have meant that. Then what did he mean? ... I confess, sir, that I am at a loss to know what ... he did mean; but I do deprecate this system ... which some gentlemen follow of introducing party ... politics into every question that comes before a ... Legislative body, when we all know, that but a ... small portion of the questions that come before us ... have anything to do with party politics, very few ... indeed. Where was the necessity then for the ... Senator holding forth about federal basis demo... crats, and white basis Whigs? What was the ... purpose of it? Why, I supposed when the argu... ment was gone into, that the Senator from Bun... combe, and myself, were to stand up and be mar... ried, in a political sense, with the Senator from ... Haywood as principal witness: that we were to be ... fused together, or *con*fused by some political ... alchymy of the astute Senator from Haywood.

Now, I have this to say, in reference to that ... matter; I have not been influenced in the slightest ... degree, in the advocacy of this bill, by any such ... considerations—and I have not the slightest idea, ... that the Senator from Buncombe, or the Senator ... from Bertie or the Senator from Perquimons, or ... any other Senator on this side, was so influenced, ... whatever may have been the case, in regard to ... the Senator from Haywood. As to him, I will ... not undertake to say; it becomes not me to say—I will, at all events, not attribute any such feel... ing to him. But I protest, and most earnestly, ... against this dragging of party politics into ques... tions with which they have nothing at all to do.

There was a large portion of the speech of the ... Senator from Haywood, that I thought was par... ticularly addressed to Buncombe or some region ... of country up there. I did not understand that ... it had any connection with the question under ... consideration; and therefore, I did not feel called ... on to reply to many of the positions assumed by ... the Senator, erroneous, as I took them to be.—As they had no connection with the main ques... tion, I will not consume the time of the Senate in ... replying to them.

My principal purpose was, as I stated in the ... outset, to correct some of the statements of the ... Senator from Haywood. I would have gone into ... the discussion of the question more at length than ... I have done, but the Senate will perceive that I ... am somewhat hoarse and I do not feel like under... going the labor, that a full reply to the Senator ... from Haywood would require. If I had the op... portunity, when his speech was fresh in my mind, ... and I was stirred up, somewhat, I might occupy ... another hour and a half; and I trust that the ... Senator from Haywood, if he had taken the ... trouble to read my speech, [the report of which I ... take occasion to say I never saw, until I saw it in ... print] will acknowledge that he did me injustice ... in charging me with having made any reflections ... upon the people of his section of the country, by ... speaking of their poverty or otherwise, or that I ... said one word that could be construed into abuse ... of the people living in any section of the State. ... I said on that occasion, that I probably had as ... much respect for the people living in his section ... of the State, as he or any other Senator; that I ... would do them no injustice; that I would not say ... any thing in the slightest degree disrespectful of ... them, whatever their opinions might be. I will ... not trouble the Senate any longer at present.

MR. THOMAS. I am very glad, sir, to hear the ... Senator from Richmond disavow any intentional ... depreciation of the people of the West. I under... stood him in the commencement of his speech, on ... a former occasion, to use this language: The Sen... ator from Bertie, said he, has used arguments ... which must have convinced every Senator on this ... floor of the propriety of repealing the act estab... lishing Jackson county. I will enquire of the ... Senator, if he said so; I may have misunderstood ... him.

MR. STEELE. I have no idea of going into any ... such discussion, as it is evident from the interro... gatory of the Senator, he desires to draw me into. ... I will not do it. I have treated the Senator in ... the discussion of this question, with fairness and ... candor. I have not interrupted him in the course ... of his remarks with unnecessary interrogations. ... I have allowed him on all occasions to proceed ... uninterruptedly with what he had to say. And ... I now simply request the Senator to forbear pro... pounding any such questions to me. I will not ... say—it does not become me to say—what has tak... en place between the Senator from Haywood ... and myself, except what has been witnessed by ... the Senate, but I ask the Senator to recollect ... what I took no place, and to forbear propounding ... any such questions. The Senator asks me if I ... said one word in disparagement of the character ... of that people. Why, according to my recollec... tion, I did; and I refer to the report of my re... marks, as published, a sentence pretty much word ... for word, as the Senator has repeated. And I ... have no doubt he has looked it over and commit... ted it to memory. And now he comes ... up, and asks me if I said so. Why, it is ... pudding, I will not say with plums, but it is certain... ly a very strong article of evidence to urge ... against me. But I will answer the Senator—and with ... perfect frankness therein, with justice he attributed ... to some Senators on this floor—that according ... to my recollection, I did use such language, and ... I repeat it here to-day.

MR. THOMAS. I am sure I am satisfied, sir, ... I confess, that the Senator should manifest so ... much feeling on the occasion. I simply asked the ... question for the purpose of having what I had in ... the conclusion at which I arrived, and the rea... son why I used the argument I did in regard to ... the choice or imputation of poverty upon the ... people of Jackson county. I understood the Sen... ator from Bertie to use this or nearly such langu... age—I thought the Senator from Richmond as endors... ing it, which I had heard that there are a great ... many of the Western counties which do not at ... this time pay enough money in the shape of taxes ... to pay the per diem of their representative, and ... that if Jackson were not created, it would add ... one to the number. I presumed I was not mistak... en in this. Now I have a right to infer that the ... Senator from Richmond entertains on this subject ... the same opinion. If he does not, he will have ... an opportunity of showing to the people of Jack... son at an early day, that such are not his opin... ions.

MR. STEELE. I do not understand the Senator ... from Haywood as making the motion which I ex... pected he would make. It has been the practice ... of the Senator to make a speech and wind up ... with a motion which would preclude further de... bate; but the Senator exhibited a little more fair... ness this time. Now I call upon the Senator to ... do me a simple act of justice. I stated to the ... Senate that he had misrepresented me, and I lis... tened patiently for what I thought I had a right ... to expect at his hands—a retraction of that mis... representation. And what did it amount to? He ... gets up and talks for fifteen or twenty minutes, ... and makes scarcely an allusion to the subject up... on which I had complained. Now I plainly per... ceive it is in vain to ask for justice from that ... Senator. I might as well attempt to call spirits ... from the vasty deep; and it becomes necessary for ... me, inasmuch as the Senator has omitted to do ... me justice, to set myself right. Now sir, I was ... amused at the way in which the Senator evaded ... the question. He stated that he understood the ... Senator from Richmond as endorsing the remarks ... of the Senator from Bertie, and went on to say ... that population was important to the State, as ... well as taxation. I have no doubt of it at all.—That is a proposition I do not dispute; it is one ... that I never dreamed of disputing. But what ... has that to do with the argument of the Senator ... from Bertie which the Senator says I endorsed? ... And am I to be held up as endorsing all that was ... said by the Senator from Bertie, simply because ... I said he had adduced facts and figures, which ... ought to be satisfactory. Am I to be so under... stood? Did any Senator so understand me, ex... cept the Senator from Haywood himself? I do ... not believe it. The Senator from Bertie might ... make a speech of an hour, and devote fifteen min... utes of the time to a close argument upon the ... question under consideration, in which argument ... I might wholly concur with him; and yet he ... might devote another fifteen minutes to a differ... ent subject, or to a different view of the same sub... ject, in which I might not be able to agree with ... him at all. And because I said that the Senator ... from Bertie had set forth facts, figures, and infer... ences from the Constitution which ought to be ... satisfactory, I am to be held responsible for all ... that he said. Sir, there is no sort of fairness in ... it at all. And then the Senator goes on and ad... vances suppositions, in order that he may over... turn them, "and if"—"and if," so and so, then ... so and so. I stated distinctly to the Senate, and ... the report of my speech bears me out, that I re... ferred to the subject of taxation, but once in the ... course of my remarks. I used the word taxation ... but once, and certainly it was not done in dis... paragement of that portion of the State, from ... which the Senator comes, and no one can make it ... out so, even if he tries to do it. I have not then ... said one word in disparagement of the character ... of that people. Now I declare here, emphati... cally, not only in my place as Senator, but as a ... man who is at all times ready to answer for what ... he says, that I never used an expression which ... would justify any one in imputing to me such o... pinions as those attributed to me by the Senator ... from Haywood; and yet he will not do me the ... justice to say so here in a plain and straight for... ward manner. But the Senator says he thought ... he had discovered a political manœuvre on this ... side of the house, and that if there was any com... promise he supposed probably it would be a mix... ed basis; Whigs from all sections of the State ... coming here, and joining with the Senator from ... Buncombe, in going for a mixed basis!

Now, the very idea of such a thing as that the ... Senator from Perquimons and the Senator from ... Bertie and the Senator from Buncombe, and my... self, should be found leagued together going for ... a mixed basis is preposterous. Does the Senator ... from Haywood suppose that we shall ever fail to ... stand up for the present basis of Representation ... in the House of Commons while the Senator from ... Haywood himself stands up for it? I say the ... idea is ridiculous and it seems to me the Senator ... from Haywood ought to be aware that it is so ... himself. As I have said before, if we cannot ... get better defenders of our interests than the Sen... ator from Haywood, Heaven knows we shall be ... in a bad box. I would rather trust an eastern ... man than I would the Senator from Haywood ... himself, with all his professions, and I care not ... what the eastern man may make, because I know he ... will represent his own interests, that is all. But ... I will tell you, sir, in connection with this ques... tion of political manœuvering, the conduct of the ... Senator from Haywood is the most forcible illus... tration I have ever observed of a suspicious and ... guilty mind. For, whenever we see an individual ... suspecting a political manœuvre, suspecting in... sincerity or wire-working on the part of oth... ers, watch him; watch him, for there is no better evi... dence in the world of cunning and duplicity than ... a disposition to charge them upon others.

The Senator went on, sir, and made some re... marks in which I did not concur, but among ... other things, he says he is glad to find that he ... and I agree upon the federal basis. Well, I am ... obliged to the Senator for being shrewd enough ... to discover that I am a federal basis man. And ... I say, living in the section I do, I ought to say, ... I am glad to find the Senator from Haywood ... agreeing with me upon that question. I certainly ... represent the interests of my people, and am not ... sure the Senator represents the interests of his. ... In view of a remark of the Senator which in ... his second extremely anxious to explain, and ... which he has explained two or three different ... ways, I think it but reasonable to come to the ... conclusion that he does not represent the wishes ... and interests of his favorites. But I presume he ... does. I am willing to give the Senator the full ... benefit of his explanation, and I am glad he has ... explained. The Senator would, no doubt, be ... very glad to drag me into disputation with the ... Senator from Buncombe, but I shall not engage ... in any such unnecessary controversy. I say again, ... not only as a Senator, but on my responsibility ... as a man, that I said nothing, not a single word, ... that can be considered as being in disparage... ment of the people of the west in particular North ... Carolina in the slightest degree. With these re... marks I shall leave the Senator alone as to this ... question of the so-called Jackson county, and if ... his manœuvre postponing is renewed, I shall con... tent myself with voting against it.

MR. THOMAS. The Senator from Richmond seems to think that I have done him injustice. ... He did not endorse all the arguments of the ... Senator from Bertie, but only intended to en... dorse a part, why I will say at once that he is ... exonerated from a great portion of ———.

MR. STEELE. One word, sir, if you please. I ... say to the Senator in all kindness, that I care ... very little whether he exonerates me or not.

MR. THOMAS. And with as much kindness as ... possible to be used, I will say to the Senator, ... that the Senator from Haywood cares, probably, ... as little as he does. But in regard to the post... ponement of this bill, I was in hopes that the ... Senator from Richmond would at least have con... sented to it, until we have an opportunity of see... ing whether the census that has been taken by ... Congress will be adopted or not. I now under... stand the Senator, before the proposition is made, ... as avowing his intention to oppose it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.—A foolhardy individual from Virginia, named Lemon, has introduced a new subject of discord between the North and the South, by carrying a family of eight slaves to New York, on his way from Virginia to Texas. Instead of taking the direct route from Richmond, he chose to go by New York, against the advice of the captain of the steamer from Richmond, who urged him to land his negroes on the James river. As might have been expected, when he reached New York, (where he intended to take a steamer to New Orleans,) the abolitionists got out a writ of habeas corpus, and demanded the liberation of the negroes. The case was fully argued, and Judge Paine decided that they should be set at liberty, and they were.

The right of the owner was defended on the ground that the Law of Nations, as laid down by Vattel, Puffendorff, &c. protects the *property* of strangers passing through a nation. Judge Paine, in his decision, admits this, and especially admits the natural right as between the States of this Union. But he shows, that the same National (or Natural) Law, does not recognise property in slaves at all. That institution only exists by virtue of local laws. The master, therefore, throwing himself upon the protection of Natural Law, so does the slave. The master claims, (says the Judge,) "under that law a right to pass through the country. That is awarded to him. But he claims, in addition, to take his slave with him; but upon what ground? That the slave is his property. By the same law, however, under which he himself claims, that cannot be; for the law of nature says that there can be no property in a slave. We must look still further to see what is to be done with the claims of the slave. There being now no law but the law of nature, the slave must have all his rights under that, as well as the master; and it is just as much a slave's right under that to be free as it is the master's to pass through the country. It is very clear, therefore, that the slave has a right to his freedom, and that the master cannot have a right to take him with him."

The Judge cited the laws of New York, which, previous to 1841, permitted persons of other States to travel to or from, or pass through, that State, with their slaves, provided they did not remain longer than nine months. But in 1841 that provision was repealed, and the law thereby left clear and positive, that all slaves thus brought into the State, should be free.

Such were the points, if we understand them correctly, on which the case was decided.

The Judge cited cases in Indiana and Illinois, in which it was decided that persons carrying slaves through those States, from one slave State to another, were entitled to their undisturbed possession, by virtue of the Laws of Nations, before mentioned. In those cases the distinction between slave property and other property, made in this case by Judge Paine, was not made. These decisions in Indiana and Illinois seem to us to be so truly national in spirit, and so in contrast with Judge Paine's, that we copy extracts.

The Indiana Judge said,—

"By the law of nature and of nations, (Vattel 160,) and the necessary and legal consequences resulting from the civil and political relations subsisting between the citizens as well as the States of this Federative Republic, I have no doubt but the citizen of a slave State has a right to pass, upon business or pleasure, through any of the States, attended by his slaves or servants; and while he retains the character and rights of a citizen of a slave State, his right to retain his slaves would be unquestioned. An escape from the attendance upon the person of his master, while on a journey through a free State, should be considered as an escape from the State where the master had a right of citizenship, and by the laws of which the service of the slave was due. The emigrant from one State to another might be considered prospectively as the citizen or resident of the State to which he was removing; and should be protected in the enjoyment of those rights he acquired in the State from which he emigrated, and which are recognized and protected by the laws of the State to which he is going. But this right I conceive cannot be derived from any provision of positive law."

The Illinois Judge said,—

"It would be startling indeed if we should deny our neighbors and kindred that common right of free and safe passage which foreign nations would hardly dare deny. The recognition of this right is no violation of our constitution. It is not an introduction of slavery into this State, as was contended in argument, and the slaves do not become free by the Constitution of Illinois by coming into the State for the mere purpose of passing through it."

He also cited a case in Boston, where a lady had gone from Louisiana, on a visit for six months to her father in Boston, and her slave was liberated.

We make no pretension to the legal learning necessary to the expression of an opinion upon the correctness of this important decision. One thing we must say, however, that we have no sympathy for any one who carries a slave, in the present excited state of public feeling, into a free State. There is trouble enough in regard to fugitives, without adding to it by voluntarily taking slaves there. It is so foolish in this case, as almost to produce the belief that it was done with a *design* to produce trouble.

The N. Y. Express says,—

On the announcement that the slaves should be discharged, there was loud applause, which was suppressed on the part of the audience inside, and received by those in and around the Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, the claimants of the slaves, were present. Sympathy was expressed for them by the Judge and counsel.

Mr. Culver thought the sympathy should be also for the other side.

Mr. Lepaugh, for claimants, asked the counsel on the other side to retain the custody of the slaves long enough to enable him to get out a writ of error to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Culver said they had no power to do that; but he would be perfectly happy to meet the case there.

Mr. Jay said he himself should decline, even if in his power, to gratify the counsel.

Mr. Culver suggested that the Court award costs, but the Judge declined to do so, saying it was a case of great hardship to one side, and of great good fortune to the other.

The eight persons, (2 women, 2 lads, 17 and 12, 2 twin boys, 7, and two infants,) then left the room.

They were conducted by Louis Napoleon, and placed in carriages, and driven off amid the cheering of the colored people assembled.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemon appeared to be much depressed, as it is said the slaves in question were nearly all the property they owned in the world.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 15.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Dear Sirs: The Senate today adopted a resolution proposing that the two Houses shall adjourn on the 15th of December next—yeas 38, nays 3. It will reach the House to-morrow, and as they are pretty much absorbed in business just now, I presume they will lay the proposition on the table for a while. Most of the time of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of bills upon their second reading—none of which I regard as of sufficient general interest to make mention of them here.

Mr. J. E. Lyon, the member of the House from Alamance and Orange, (who has been kept at home by an injury on his foot received from a threshing machine,) took his seat today. Mr. Reid of Duplin, and Mr. Ingram of Mecklenburg, are absent on account of sickness—the latter has been seriously ill.

Much of the time in the House was occupied in the discussion of a bill to incorporate the Bank of Yanceyville. The discussion arose on two amendments offered by Mr. Holeman of Person, who seemed to take a malicious pleasure in quoting upon the Democracy their doctrines in regard to Banks as expressed in 1842. The Democrats, you know, do not always like to be fed out of their own spoon. Principles, in their estimation, change with the object they have in view. Mr. Hill of Caswell, and Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, advocated the bill. Mr. Hill very ingeniously avoided the reference to the principles of his party, and only spoke of the demands for the Bank. Mr. Caldwell is well posted up on banking, and speaks to the point.

The House also went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill concerning the Superior and County Courts—Mr. Cherry of Bertie in the Chair. The bill abolishes jury trials in the County Courts—lays off the State into 9 Judicial circuits and 3 Judicial districts, &c. Mr. Baxter, the Speaker, made an able speech in favor of abolishing jury trials in the County Courts, and in regard to other features in the bill. No action was had upon the bill by which its popularity could be tested. Pending an amendment offered by Mr. Long of Randolph, to strike out the portion of the bill providing for three judicial districts, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. William Hill, that excellent, faithful, and venerable servant of the public for so many years, was reelected Secretary of State today, by a unanimous vote of both Houses—111 in the Commons, and 45 in the Senate.

The Hon. T. L. Clingman is here; he arrived in the Stage on Saturday. I suppose he is looking after his interests in relation to the Senatorship. The Democracy are jubilating to-night over their victory. The cannon roars tremendously. I suppose Clingman will make them a speech, and I feel anxious to hear it, so I will conclude. Yours, &c. E.

RALEIGH, Nov. 16

DEAR SIRS: The bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people, seems to be making its way through the Senate. It passed its 2d reading to-day by a vote of 22 to 17—and the second is generally considered the test. The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company also passed its 2d reading. The bill allowing Justices of the Peace to resign to the County Courts, passed its third reading.

Mr. Thomas introduced a [illegible] to the Charleston and Ohio Railroad Company, for the purpose of [illegible] from the Tennessee line in Macon county, &c.—These are the most interesting [illegible] furnished by the Senate's proceedings.

In the House we have had a little more interest. The House concurred in the Resolution of the Senate to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of December—yeas 72, nays 58.

The bill to repeal the act establishing the county of Jackson reached the House to-day passed its first reading, and, the rules having been suspended, it was put upon its second reading. Mr. Love, of Macon, moved to amend by substituting a bill to carry out the complete organization of the county—giving the county seat the name of Webster. Before the vote was taken on the amendment, on motion of Mr. Wheeler, the bill was laid upon the table and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Several reports were made by committees, and some eight or ten new bills were introduced, none of which are of general interest, except perhaps a bill introduced by Mr. Munday to give a single magistrate jurisdiction of Assaults and Batteries and Affrays—upon the parties promising to abide the decision of the magistrate, or some such qualification. The object of the bill seems to be to expedite trials, and prevent costs. This tinkering with the criminal law will do no good. The best way to keep from paying cost is to keep out of the clutches of the law; but if men will commit assaults, &c., they should be made to pay—the cost is no small part of the punishment.

The bill concerning the Superior and County Courts, was again taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Cherry in the Chair. No further progress was made except the expression of opinions upon some of the provisions of the bill by several members. Messrs. Saunders of Wake, Puryear, Smith, Caldwell of Guilford, Miller, Avery, Baxter, Hill of Caswell, Dobbin, Leach, and Reid of Duplin, have all had something to say upon it.—All who have spoken agree as to the necessity of creating one or two additional circuits; but they seem to be very much divided in sentiment upon the proposition to abolish jury trials in the County Courts. Mr. Saunders seemed to think, from the opinions expressed in debate, that the bill as reported by the committee could not pass. It will not, I think, without material alteration.

The Democratic jubilee came off sure enough, and Mr. Clingman did not answer to the call for a speech. The orators were very numerous, and the speeches, though very similar in their sentiments, were very various in quality. "Comparisons are odious," and I will not institute any. I will remark, however, that one of the orators, who confessed that he was no saint, swore no less than twice in the delivery of a short address. I forbear to mention his name, and hope he will keep within the pale of propriety, not to say decency hereafter. The transparencies were numerous, and but few in good taste. What think you of this inscription upon one, with an o'hickse "Polk, Clay, Calhoun, Webster—their names are immortal." But I have not time to dwell on this. Let them rejoice. E.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—At the meeting of the Stockholders of this Road, held in this city last week, the following gentlemen were appointed Directors: On the part of the Stockholders, Thomas Mill[illegible], N. T. Green, George W. Mordecai, and Thomas Wake; on the part of the State, L. O'B. Branch, J. S. [illegible] and J. King. L. O'B. Branch, Esq., has been appointed by the Directors President of the Board for the ensuing year.—*Raleigh Star.* [Mr. Mordecai declined.]

North Carolina Coal Fields.—A [illegible] gentleman in the county of Chatham [illegible] ceived, announces the sale of [illegible] for Coal Mines, by Messrs. [illegible] Co., to a Northern Company, for the sum of $50,000.—*Wilmington Journal.*

It is unfair [illegible] Polk is the nominee of the Democratic party for United States [illegible]

One of the papers states that [illegible] Elliot receives two bushels per day of letters containing applications for offices.

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Causey, Dr. J. W. LONG to Miss N. M. TROY, daughter of J. B. Troy, Esq.;—all of Randolph county, and all good Whigs.

DIED,

At Kenansville, on the 12th inst., JOHN HEATTY, oldest son of David and Sophia G. Reid, aged eight years and two months. He was an intelligent and manly little boy, and much beloved by all who knew him.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 17, 1852.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen: There is a subject to which I have often thought of calling the attention of our cotton planters; but fearing that this place was the only one upon which such impositions were practiced, I have refrained from doing so.

But seeing an article in that excellent work, De Bow's Review, I would respectfully ask you to publish it in your valuable paper. You may thereby do some good in calling the attention of our farmers to an impropriety, and keeping our merchants from having to call for reclamations, and avoiding unnecessary law suits, or bearing the loss without saying a WORD.

FROM DE BOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MIXED COTTON.

We have, on former occasions, called the attention of planters to the existence of an evil which loudly calls for remedy. We refer to the culpable negligence of many whose duty it is to attend to the packing of cotton, as shown by the frequent discovery of *mixed bales*, viz: bales that are found to contain two, three, or more qualities and colors. This negligence often leads to vexatious reclamations, and sometimes to expensive lawsuits, as it generally happens that the discovery is not made until the cotton has reached the hands of the manufacturer, at a distant market; then, if any portion of the bale is found to be inferior in quality to the sample by which it was purchased, the *whole bale* is reduced to the value of the *lowest grade found*, and the difference reclaimed.—Nor is this all, for reclamations are sometimes insisted on even when the purchase has been made by a sample of the *lowest* grade, on the ground that mixed bales are unmerchantable. Thus the planter not only loses the difference in price between the lower and higher qualities, which careless packing has mingled in the same bale, but is called upon to *pay that difference again*. And besides all this, when the irregular packing is once discovered, as it necessarily must be, somewhere and at some time, it throws discredit upon the planter's crops generally, and thus operates to his disadvantage. It sometimes happens that the discovery is made here, before sale, by drawing samples from different parts of a bale. When this is the case, the factor can seldom obtain more than the market value of the lowest sample. The evil which we have here depicted, and which is not only attended with direct loss to the planter, but is also productive of many vexatious controversies, is venial in its character, and only reprehensible for the confusion it introduces into a most important branch of trade, and one that can only be conducted with facility and economy upon the basis of good faith in the honesty and integrity of the planter. These virtues being accorded to him, he owes it to himself, to his factor and to his purchaser, to exercise more care and vigilance over those who have his interests in charge.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE N. CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST P. CHURCH.

This body held its session in Fayetteville, beginning on Friday morning the 12th of November, and closed on Tuesday evening following. Rev. C. F. Harris was elected President of the District for the ensuing year; and the Stationing Committee and Committee on Boundaries and Necessities of Circuits and Stations made the following report:

Buncombe Circuit.—Reid Cochran, Superintendent; A. Pickens, Assistant.

Cleaveland Circuit.—John Koone, Sup't.

Mocksville Circuit.—Q. Holton, Sup't; R. R. Michaux and J. W. Lockie, Assistants.

Yadkin Circuit.—Joseph Parker, Sup't; H. T. Weatherly and David Wassom, Assistants.

Davids on Circuit.—A. Robbins, Sup't; Jacob Gaver, Assistant.

Randolph Circuit.—A. W. Lineberry, Sup't; Joseph Causey and John Hinshaw, Assistants.

Guilford Circuit.—Alson Gray, Sup't; R. R. Feather, Nathan Robbins and Wm. J. Ogburn, Assistants.

Orange Circuit.—D. Thompson and T. C. Hays, Assistants; Sup't to be supplied.

Granville Circuit.—C. Drake, Sup't; A. C. Harris, Assistant.

Halifax Circuit.—R. H. Jones, Sup't; Wm. H. Wills, Assistant.

Albemarle Circuit.—Ira E. Norman, Sup't; Assistant to be supplied.

Roanoke Circuit.—B. L. Hoskins, Sup't.

Fayetteville Mission.—J. L. Michaux, Sup't.

Wilmington Station—To be supplied.

Tabernacle Mission.—John F. Speight, Sup't.

Monroe Mission.—James Deans, Sup't.

Left in the hands of the President—J. M. Kennett and John W. Hatth.

Left without an appointment at his own request—G. A. T. Whitaker.

Resolutions of thanks were passed:—1. To the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, for the privilege of free tickets granted to our brethren from the Western part of our District. 2. To the Henrietta Steamboat Company, for their very liberal reduction of fare for the benefit of those brethren who passed from Wilmington to this place on the Southerner. 3. To the citizens of Fayetteville, for their generous donations to aid in erecting the new Church edifice located here. 4. To the families composing this community, for their kind hospitalities shown our brethren of the Conference during our session of several days. These resolutions were passed by a rising vote.

Next Conference to be held at Fairfield, Guilford county, beginning on Friday before the second Sabbath of Nov. 1853, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NOVEMBER 13, 1852

At a regular meeting of Asbey's Creek Division, No. 278, Sons of Temperance, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, we have learned with unmingled feelings of regret, that it has pleased an all-wise Providence,—the Great Disposer of all human events, to remove by death our beloved friend and brother JONATHAN E. CARVER; and while we bow to the stroke that deprives us of one so highly valued by us all, we would take this method of giving vent to our deep sorrow of heart, and yielding to the impulses of nature, of giving full expression to those feelings which man must indulge, when one for whom he entertains the most sincere respect ceases to live; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Jonathan E. Carver, our Division has lost a zealous and efficient member, the cause of Temperance a consistent and untiring advocate, and our common country and society one, for his age, of their most useful and valued citizens.

Resolved, That we most deeply sympathize with the family and relations of the deceased in their sore affliction, and that we cordially tender to them the hand of friendship and fraternal regard; claiming at the same time, the melancholy privilege of mourning with them, and commingling our tears with theirs, for the loss of so useful and beloved a brother.

Resolved, That as a still farther testimony of respect and esteem for our departed brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to the Editor of the Spirit of the Age, and also to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, and Carolinian, with a request for publication.

DAVID SIKES,
RICHARD P. FREEMAN,
NATHANIEL McARTHUR,
Committee.

IN AND OUT OF OFFICE.

The politicians of the now dominant party with the people manifest almost a ferocious temper in anticipation of the possession of power. In some of their prints the guillotine is painted with a broadaxe under it, and some savage executioner ready to bring down the weapon upon the heads of all the Whigs in office. One of the successful party in Rhode Island writes thus:

"Dismiss from place and office the miscreants who are strutting about your streets dressed in a little brief authority, insulting and overawing the weak and timid, oppressing those who have none to protect them, and threatening and bullying everybody who resists their impudent impositions, whether they are street-sweepers or overseers, or viceroys over them. Set the whole adrift, or put them in a scow and row them up Salt River.—Don't mind their blarney, and be coaxed and wheedled, but rise up in your might, and *utterly slay* 'from the rising to the going down of the sun,'—let not thine hand spare, and no accursed thing remain in your house. But don't exult over them after they are dead. Don't insult their ashes by singing hard cider rejoicings over their graves. Let them rest, if there can be any rest to the wicked."

If this is to be the policy of the incoming party, we are glad to have timely notice of the fate before our friends. There is kindness, sometimes, in warning one of an impending fate, and the tender mercies of the wicked may be considered as grateful to those who have been selected as martyrs to grace the political gibbets now in process of erection for the 4th of March next. We hope the Whigs will ask no quarter. The loss of office is the fate of place, and the odious system of Proscription introduced by General Jackson made it so. Ever since 1828, or ever since John Quincy Adams retired from the Executive Chair, proscription for opinions' sake has been the order of the day. General Jackson and his party had the honor of beginning the work, and it has gone on, with little diminution, from that hour to the present. Many who were turned out under Jackson and Van Buren were restored under Harrison and Taylor. Every four years, latterly, there has been a complete breaking up and packing up at the Capital. Not only have political relations been sundered, but those of a social and private character, which ought to be esteemed as much more sacred. Once in four years, whenever the 4th of March has arrived, from the days of the defeat of the second Adams, the wolves have been upon the walk. Washington City and the White House we have seen, at the beginning of each Presidential term, thronged with men clamoring for office, as if Presidents were made solely to bestow offices, and as if the chief end of man was "office, office only, and office continually."

The bees will swarm earlier and thicker than ever on the 4th of March next. They have already got the scent, and smell afar off the savory dishes of high salaries and little work. If Mr. Pierce were inclined to allow a few men to remain in office, either to teach the new comers how to discharge their duties or as monuments of his grace and favor, he would be railed at long and loud, we fear, and finally yield to the general party pressure.

Blessed, then, are they who have no offices to lose, and doubly blessed are all those who want no office. "Train up a child in the way he should go," said the wise man, "and when he is old he will not depart from it," and so we would advise all young men, and all classes of men, old and young, who have a thirst for office, and who can do anything else for a livelihood, to avoid the temptation as they would a pestilence. The Departments at Washington have in them many men of marked abilities, and some are there who would adorn almost any station in the world. But they are the graves of ambition, of energy, and almost of hope. Men who remain there rust out and wear out. They have so little attrition with the great world abroad, and are content with so little, that many of them lose the good whereon they were once blessed. The $100, or the $70 or $80 a month, more or less, comes as the month ends, and the receivers know that everything goes by the slow but certain process of from 9 or 10 in the morning to 3 or 4 in the evening, at the outset.

And so days and years are worn away, without stimulus to new exertions, without hope of advancement, without means to acquire honor or wealth, and finally, as we have said, without the ambition for or the hope of better days. Even the good things of pleasant social and domestic life are all finally broken in upon, and the many who to-day are settled, united, and who two weeks ago were relying upon better prospects, will find themselves scattered in spring time to the four corners of the earth.—*N. Y. Express.*

WHAT ARE WE TO EXPECT.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, neutral, with Democratic tendencies, writes thus:

"In the very handsome procession which was a part of the celebration of the Democratic victory, last night, the "*Lone Star*" made a conspicuous figure, and was everywhere received with marks of applause. Col. Forney, in his address, alluded to the new States which were to come into the Union before the completion of the enlargement of the Capitol. Young America sets her heart in the possession of Cuba, and, if she will wait patiently, the prize may fall into our lap.—But an acquisition which is to be peaceful and the result of commercial necessities, and the work of time, is not sufficiently exciting for the appetite of some of our people.

"There are in the Northern States many Whigs, as well as Democrats, who are infected with the lust of acquisition and annexation. Nearly all the Abolitionists and the political Anti-Slavery men, are advocates of the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Seward made a speech in favor of the project during the late Presidential canvass. Gen. Pierce's administration, will not want urging, from many sources, into a very rash policy on the subject."

Illinois Congressmen.—The Chicago Tribune of the 10th inst. says:

It is already ascertained that the Whigs have elected four out of nine members from this State. It is now probable that Mr. Knox (Whig) is elected from the Peoria district, making five for the Whigs. The Perkin Mirror of the 5th says: 'Our Congressman, Mr. Knox, is elected without doubt.' So say also the Knoxville and Peoria papers of the same date. The delegation from Illinois will then stand Whigs five, as follows: Washburn, Gillespie, Norton, Yates and Knox. The rest are Democrats, so called. Well done, Whigs of Illinois."

The Fur Trade.—A brisk trade in Furs is now doing in New York, and they will be worn the present season in most parts of the country, and extravagant prices are given for the best descriptions—$150, 200, and 300, are given for the best sets for Hudson's bay and Russia sables. The largest traders have stocks of from $50,000 to $100,000, and the aggregate amount of furs in New York alone is estimated at $2,000,000. We learn that Baltimore is not behind in her full assortment of choice and costly furs, as the stocks of our principal dealers will fully establish. Prices will be higher this season than the last.

Balt. Pat.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—The Wilmington Journal devotes a column to a furious denunciation of the selfish schemes of Gen. Saunders, the "war horse" of North Carolina Locofocoism, and immediately after publishes the following significant paragraph:

Hon. James C. Dobbin is the Democratic caucus candidate for Senator, and is eminently worthy the unanimous support of the party, which we hope he will receive. Factious opposition looking to selfish ends or personal advancement, should be marked, as well as those guilty of it, and held up for future reprobation.

The following extracts from the Journal's article on Gen. Saunders will show with what *gusto* that paper "pitches into" the "old fogy:"—

"A little over three weeks ago our old friend, Gen. Saunders (peace to his ashes) made a speech in the House, upon a bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, in which he plunged down upon Wilmington and a certain paper in Wilmington—upon the people of the Cape Fear section, and for aught we know, upon the old stream itself—said our people wouldn't pay their subscription to the Central Rail Road and were a bad set generally, and then the General turned to and came down upon the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road for declaring a dividend. In fact, it is said that the General ripped and reared, cavorted and shined in a manner calculated to convey the impression that he

Didn't care a miserable d—n
For himself or any other man.

His object being chiefly to carry through an amendment to the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, providing for an immediate connection between that Road and the North Carolina Road, although the charter of the latter provides that such connection shall not be made until the road is completed.

One reason urged by the General for such immediate connection was, that he wanted the iron for the North Carolina Road shipped *through Norfolk, Va., instead of Wilmington, N. C.*, contending that it could be brought cheaper that way, and of course carried over the Seaboard & Roanoke, and Raleigh & Gaston Railroads, instead of the Wilmington and Raleigh, under the plea that Norfolk was a cheaper port.

But the General missed his mark—he took nothing by his motion. The West could not be wheedled by his attack on the East, and especially the Cape Fear section; and he has been forced to back out from all his positions. Ever since the date of his speech, he has been in a state of apology and explanation. He now thinks the Wilmingtonians great people—is convinced that the iron for the Central Road had better be shipped by this route—thinks the Wilmington and Raleigh Company perfectly justified in declaring a dividend, and is even willing to be on speaking terms with the Cape Fear River. And it *is* said; that after our talented representative—Mr. Strange—had made a very able reply to him on Monday of last week, in which he vindicated this place and section, against the aspersions cast upon them, and proved conclusively, that Wilmington was preferable to Norfolk as a point of importation for the iron of the Central Road; that the old General, in the warmth of his heart, and the fervor of his affections, got up and praised Wilmington to an extent beyond all chance for her by her most ardent friends. He *did*."

GEN. PIERCE—HIS NORTHERN ADVOCATES.

We regard the following statement of one of the leading organs of the Northern Democracy as too important to be overlooked by the Southern people, and we especially commend it to those Whigs, who in the late canvass, affected to apprehend such disastrous consequences to the country—and some of whom renounced their political creed and dissolved their party relations—merely *because Wm. H. Seward preferred Gen. Scott as the candidate of the Whig party.* The New York Evening Post, in an article on the late election makes the following significant remarks:

"If the support of the original enemies of the Compromise was so fatal to a Presidential candidate, how did it happen that Pierce, who was supported upon the stump, more or less in all the States North and South, and almost exclusively in the State of New York, by men who were no better pleased with a portion of the Compromise measures than William H. Seward, should have run so well? The two most active, and we may add with propriety, the two most effective advocates of General Pierce's election in New York, were Gen. Dix and John Van Buren. *Two-thirds of all the speaking and writing, in behalf of the Democratic nominees in this State, during the late canvass, were the work of Democrats who voted for Mr. Van Buren in* 1848, *and would have voted against the Compromise if they had an opportunity.*

And yet we look in vain for the evidence of defection which, according to the Whig theory, their support should have furnished. The Evening Post was opposed to the Compromise, *and never has hesitated to express its contempt for that part of the Baltimore declaration of principles in which the Compromise is defended*, and yet we have no reason to suppose that our humble labors in behalf of Gen. Pierce have lessened any of his majorities.

"If any one will take the trouble to contrast the vote given in New York State this fall for Gen. Pierce, when embarassed with the support of such men as Dix, and Van Buren, and Church, and such presses as the Albany Atlas, the Buffalo Republic, and the New York Evening Post, with the vote given four years ago for General Cass, who ran with no such impediments, they will remark a difference that is very far from confirming the theory of the Administration journals to which we have referred. Cass received but 114,000 out of 450,000 votes cast in this State at the Presidential election in 1848, or less than half of its aggregate Democratic vote. Pierce has received about 250,000, or considerably more than twice the vote given to Cass."

We learn that at a late locofoco "jubilation," (we believe that is the fashionable word,) in Pittsboro' in this State, a gross indignity was offered by a portion of the crowd to that able and devoted Whig and most estimable gentleman, John H. Haughton, Esq. We do not know in what light Mr. H. regarded this act of rowdyism and rudeness, but we consider it the highest *compliment* he could have received. It was at once a tribute to his efficient services in the Whig cause, and an acknowledgement of his elevation of character above those who would have insulted him.—*Raleigh Register.*

The New York Reville has a caricature entitled "Just in time; or an American Citizen of the Patent Kind;"

Politician, (*rushing forward and enthusiastically embracing obese German:*) Ah, my dear friend! you're just in time to save the country, *and vote on our ticket!* I've a carriage in waiting; we'll be up to the City Hall and have you naturalized in less than no time, if not sooner; we havn't a moment to spare!

Corpulent German: Mein Got! Tunnerund plitzens! He is lunatics! Take him away, mine goot perples! Vat a peeples! Vat a countreys!

FROM HAVANA.

The special correspondent at Havana of the New York Times, who (the Editors of that paper say) writes from personal observation, and whose judgment and candor they know to be thoroughly reliable, presents considerations well worthy the attention of those who may be meditating a new invasion of the Island. This correspondent under date of the 2d instant, says:

"I hope no representations, no matter how plausible and how flattering, will induce any private expedition to make another attempt upon Cuba. *I am sure its fate would be most speedy destruction.* There are now in commission on this station six or seven war steamers under the Spanish flag, all built in England, and combining the excellencies of the best English war steamers.—There are at this time building in England five more of these steamers for the same service, one of which is to be of enormous size and power.—The military force on the island exceeds 30,000 men, perfect in their equipment and armament. And more effective than all this war-like force is the extended and minute police system under which every foreigner is traced and watched, hour by hour, from his arrival in the island to his departure from its shores, and every native in like manner from his birth to his grave, from his baptism to his funeral; for the espionage is twofold, secular and ecclesiastical. It will at once be seen that, with such forces and such means of knowledge of all individual movements, it can only be by the most inconceivable cowardice, inefficiency, and treachery that the Government can be thwarted in its purposes by any thing in the nature of domestic insurrection, or ill-appointed private expeditions from without."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Mr. Jewett informs us that one hundred and forty thousand copies (each two volumes) of his edition have been sold in this country since the 20th of March last, and that the demand does not begin to slacken. The very last week brought one order from California for five thousand copies! This gives an average sale of about 20,000 a month, or about eight hundred copies per day for every week day since the date of its first publication.

In addition to this constant drain upon those presses which work off the common edition, Mr. Jewett has also two other editions in progress; one in the German language, and one in a single octavo volume, magnificently illustrated with nearly one hundred and fifty wood engravings of the very highest order of the art, from exquisite designs by Billings, which is intended as a gift book for the approaching holidays, and which will also contain a superb steel portrait of Mrs. Stowe. From some of the proofs of the letter-press and engravings which we have seen, we confidently announce this as in all respects one of the most splendid issues of the American press. From all present appearances the sale of "Uncle Tom" in America will be "continued."

Boston Congregationalist.

This book of Mrs. Stowe's is, we think, doing more to produce bad feeling between North and South, than anything else within our knowledge. It is hard to tell where its evil effects will stop—perhaps not short of disunion and civil war.

DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY.

A late number of the North American Review contains an article on the increase of the precious metals, and the consequent reduction in the value of money. The writer shows that, from the year 1500 to 1545, (according to Humboldt's tables,) the supply of the precious metals obtained from America were about $3,000,000 a year. From 1545 to 1600 the supply averaged $11,000,000 a year. The supply was largely increased from 1750 to 1800, the highest rate estimated at $35,000,000. About the year 1808 the annual supply was estimated at $48,967,000, of which $12,648,000 was gold, and $36,280,000 silver. For the ten succeeding years there was but little increase in the supply, and down to the wars in the Spanish American colonies, according to Jacob, the supply from the American mines did not exceed $20,000,000 a year. In 1834 McCulloch states the supply from all the world at $30,000,000. In 1847 this supply was increased by the products of the Russian mines to $67,000,000.—The products of the California and other mines have swollen the amount in 1852 to $175,284,000; in gold $138,834,000, and in silver about $39,000,000 from all the world. The supply in 1852 is about six times as large as it was twenty years since. No reduction in the supply is anticipated for a number of years. Should there be a reduction in the products of the California mines, those of Australia will at least make good any deficiency.

An important difference appears in the present increase and that of former years. It is this: the present increase is in gold, while that of former years was nearly all in silver. This difference has already produced a great change in the relative value of gold and silver, and a still greater change is looked for. The Review, in consideration of the matter, thinks it but the exercise of ordinary caution to assume that *"the annual supply of the precious metals will not fall below a hundred millions of dollars for many years, and that in a quarter of a century this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third its present value."*

The general opinion is that the value of money is reduced in the precise ratio of the increase of the quantity. There can be little doubt that the large increase in the quantity of the precious metals will occasion important changes in the value of money, but no cause for alarm is seen in that. The operation will be very gradual, and must continue for many years. A decline in the value of money will increase wages, and the price of agricultural and manufacturing products, as well as real estate. In this general and gradual change there will be no revulsion to produce general distress.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Silk Manufacture.—The silk manufacture in France alone is of marvellous extent. The number of silk looms in operation there is not less than one hundred and thirty thousand, the product of which, per annum, is valued at three hundred millions of dollars. One half of the entire manufacture is exported, and three-fifths of the exports are from Lyons. The greater part is consumed in this country.—*Phil. N. American.*

The London Times says that Mr. Buscheck, on behalf of the originators of the New York crystal palace, has had an interview with Prince Albert in order to "submit to his approval" the plan of the building, and that his Royal Highness "was pleased to express his satisfaction."

There is a great complaint of the scarcity of silver coin in the English provinces.

The exact programme of the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington has not yet been determined upon. The body is to lie in state at Chelsea for six days. The sum to be demanded from Parliament for the expenses of the Wellington funeral is placed as high as £100,000.

Complaints have been made at the London police officers that persons are in the habit of firing bullets, from air guns, through plate glass windows. It is supposed that the guns are fired from the tops of omnibuses. It is rather a singular coincidence that the same novel offence should be perpetrated in New York about the same time.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

	Scott.	Pierce.	Kerr.	Reid
Alexander,	219	98	361	230
Anson,	992	369	1088	513
Ashe,	558	396	551	916
Beaufort,	910	574	847	554
Bertie,	498	444	527	420
Bladen,	371	582	358	631
Brunswick,	352	301	343	271
Buncombe,	557	376	946	684
Burke,	761	389	1216	489
Cabarrus,	642	371	714	441
Caldwell,	493	146	600	196
Camden,	503	107	488	122
Carteret,	414	388	411	392
Caswell,	226	931	270	1013
Chatham,	1008	725	995	980
Cherokee,	534	290	540	551
Chowan,	225	219	249	228
Cleveland,	211	494	305	870
Columbus,	178	357	198	443
Craven,	583	694	597	698
Cumberland,	811	1488	783	1388
Currituck,	134	490	178	603
Davie,	414	259	490	345
Davidson,	1019	497	951	746
Duplin,	186	930	190	1072
Edgecombe,	89	1454	104	1425
Franklin,	363	704	341	721
Gates,	368	368	363	406
Granville,	991	946	1005	1063
Greene,	325	326	347	361
Guilford,	1552	345	1524	480
Halifax,	497	424	551	541
Haywood,	314	302	368	551
Henderson,	493	210	762	340
Hertford,	290	236	360	246
Hyde,	335	227	368	408
Iredell,	999	580	1025	393
Johnston,	708	870	773	883
Jones,	191	204	214	240
Lenoir,	282	397	267	459
Lincoln,	621	1418	680	1034
Macon,	309	240	451	432
Martin,	289	567	250	676
Mecklenburg,	680	1115	721	1424
Montgomery,	620	132	706	209
Moore,	546	484	615	646
Nash,	88	1630	84	1630
New Hanover,	383	1490	350	1342
Northampton,	455	530	504	586
Onslow,	175	597	167	696
Orange,	1444	1307	1528	1706
Pasquotank,	539	316	453	247
Person,	293	471	341	550
Perquimons,	324	270	347	312
Pitt,	679	692	636	649
Randolph,	1026	277	1279	439
Richmond,	678	146	624	194
Rockingham,	842	823	856	1072
Robeson,	659	732	693	760
Rowan,	836	672	776	712
Rutherford,	761	301	1106	506
Sampson,	664	867	509	905
Stanly,	714	58	896	80
Stokes & Forsyth,	1081	1237	1132	1481
Surry & Yadkin,	1046	937	1206	1376
Tyrrell,	286	87	282	111
Wake,	1032	1357	1102	1561
Warren,	167	694	162	697
Washington,	302	240	247	297
Wayne,	286	1067	283	1196
Wilkes,	1073	242	1345	293
Yancy,	295	357	336	694
	39,058	39,744	42,393	48,484
		39,058		
		686		

BENTONIAN.

In a recent speech to the unterrified at St. Louis, Col. Benton thus spoke of the manner in which Locofoco Presidents are manufactured by Locofoco Conventions, in contempt of the will of the people:

CITIZENS: I came here to make my thanks to you for the honor of my election; and in doing so, was naturally led to speak of the abuses which have grown up in Congress; and whose alarming growth has made even political foes regard my election as a national benefaction—known as I am to be an enemy to every species of abuse, and not without courage to attack them. The subject led me to speak of the public gratification at this event, and the causes of that gratification. I have only spoken of legislative abuses at Washington, and the usurpation of national legislation by a band of intrusive and high-trading agents; there is another branch of abuse which requires attention—that of the usurpations of elections by caucuses and conventions, which has also grown up as a NEW POWER, and now controls nearly all elections, from President of the United States down to the most inconsiderable county officer, and generally without regard to the popular will, and with an eye to their own advantage. I cannot explore this abuse, which strikes at the foundation of all elective governments, nor trace it through in the States and the counties. I can only speak of the Presidential conventions and of what I heard at Washington, that $60,000 were expended during the last one at Baltimore, in three houses, in the entertainment of delegates!—of course to get at their understandings through the medium of their stomachs. Fasting and praying would have been a better preparation for the discharge of their duties. Fortunately neither of these three houses carried their man. The lot fell upon one for whom no money had been expended to procure a nomination. But that was an accident, and we have no right to expect such good fortune again. President-making has now become a regular art, or trade, followed by old politicians, at the expense, and without the consent or even knowledge of the people. Who knows, except the initiated, that the last Democratic Convention elongated itself by appointing a committee to sit till 1856? Yet they did it!—Made a committee of their own body—thirty-one in number—one for each State—to sit four years—their duties slight upon the record—great in the performance. And with what design?—very comprehensible from the complexion of the gentlemen appointed, and of whom you may judge from the specimen in this State. If things go on at this rate, the people of the United States will have no more hand in the selection of their President than the subjects of the European monarchies have in begetting the child who is to become their king.

Novel Express Business.—Harnden's Express was recently commissioned to forward a young lady from a central town in Pennsylvania to New Orleans. The Express fulfilled their contract to the letter, by delivering their fair and valuable package (which was marked on the way bill "a young lady as per order") in that city in good order and condition. We have heard of children being forwarded by express, but this is the first instance within our knowledge of an adult being committed to the charge of these enterprising common carriers as a matter of business.

Philadelphia News.

A census of Cleveland, which has just been completed, shows a population of 25,670, being an increase of 4,530 since the fall of the year 1851. Ohio City, one of its suburbs, has 7,464, thus giving a total population in the two cities of 33,134 inhabitants.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, the bill to erect [illegible] in the extreme West, was [illegible] Bower, and opposed by Mr. [illegible] of Mr. Bower's admission that [illegible] *now* contain the necessary [illegible] a county. It was rejected, 28 to 36.

Mr. Brogden's bill to make [illegible] liable for damages by fire from [illegible] motives, (giving monstrous powers of [illegible] and oppression of rail roads, was [illegible] ridiculed by Messrs. Dillingham, K[illegible] mer, and supported by Messrs. B[illegible] Person. It was rejected, 35 to 5.

In the Commons, Mr. Clancy [illegible] taxing ready-made Clothiers, and the [illegible] concurred in.

By Mr. McIntyre: a bill to [illegible] Laurinburg High School.

Mr. Burton moved that the [illegible] the Senate, proposing a joint [illegible] three on the part of the S[illegible] House, to inquire into the ex[illegible] a Free Banking Law. Ne[illegible]

The following is a sketch, from the R[illegible] of the debate on one of the new Ba[illegible] before the Legislature:—

Mr. S. P. Hill, from the [illegible] diciary, to which was r[illegible] porate the Bank of Y[illegible] same to the House with a [illegible] recommended its passage. [illegible] posed by the committee w[illegible]

Mr. Holeman moved to [illegible] the words "and its capi[illegible] occur in the bill.

Mr. Holeman submitt[illegible] port of his amendment. It [illegible] words were not stricken [illegible] could meet and decide [illegible] Banks in the State should [illegible] and make their issue [illegible] would be built upon paper [illegible] had been raised against [illegible] cratic party in 1842, [illegible] and if it was right then, [illegible] error, they should [illegible] But when they now [illegible] tutions, he could not [illegible] enforce the principles [illegible] them; which was that [illegible] a specie basis.

Mr. Hill of Caswell [illegible] feet of the amendment, [illegible] stroy the bill. If the [illegible] $50,000 were in deposite [illegible] certificate were presented [illegible] though equivalent to [illegible] ceived. He introduced [illegible] concluded by expressing [illegible] ment would not be [illegible]

Mr. Caldwell of Guil[illegible] ment. He contended that [illegible] the State ought to be [illegible] four they have $10,000,000 [illegible] $9,000,000 in specie capital; and why should we [illegible] The fact that the capital [illegible] Banks yields from eight to [illegible] It affords a sufficient [illegible] Our citizens are already [illegible] get Bank accommodations [illegible] the money, we may as well [illegible] home to be divided [illegible] He hoped the amendment [illegible] as it would curtail the [illegible] Banks, until this [illegible]

Mr. Miller made a few [illegible] the amendment. He did not [illegible] upon party grounds, but [illegible] was right. He [illegible] good, and to do this, the [illegible] lished on a specie basis.

The question was then [illegible] ment, and it was rejected—[illegible]

Mr. Holeman then moved [illegible] erecting a proviso that [illegible] of the Bank, the holders of the [illegible] the persons, who are at the time, [illegible] previous thereto, Stockholders.

Mr. Holeman made a few remarks [illegible] of the amendment, which was [illegible] Hill, of Caswell, after which it was also rejected.

The question then [illegible] the bill on its third [illegible]

Mr. Hill of Caswell [illegible] that he should state a few [illegible] this bill. In the county of Caswell [illegible] perhaps over $200,000 invested in [illegible] tories, and these carry on a [illegible] sides this, some $500,000 [illegible] trade. The little Agency [illegible] though it does a profitable [illegible] gin to supply the demands. He [illegible] facts to show this. Mr. H. [illegible] ing that he should have [illegible] reasonable restriction in the [illegible] ed it was already more [illegible] Charters in the State.

Mr. Holeman said, that if the [illegible] were multiplied, as gentlemen seem [illegible] do, they might as well adopt the [illegible] Banking System at once, which [illegible] ruinous. By multiplying the [illegible] opportunities for frauds and [illegible] multiplied. Gentlemen had [illegible] stitutions as soulless corporations [illegible] rogues and swindlers, and it [illegible] not good policy to multiply [illegible]

The question was then taken, and [illegible] passed its second reading.

London and Paris United.—[illegible] rect telegraphic communication [illegible] and Paris has been opened. The [illegible] announces the transmission of the [illegible] thus:

Many of our readers who were walking about the city yesterday, intent upon the [illegible] day, little thought that under their feet [illegible] travelling a spirit, swifter than [illegible] conveying to London news from [illegible] Yes, under the unsightly [illegible] under long lines of roads, under [illegible] without suffering a hurricane [illegible] than a ripple, under railroads where [illegible] were toiling like oxen coaches [illegible] was a friendly spirit darting along with [illegible] of lightning between Paris and [illegible]

Yesterday the two capitals of France [illegible] land were, for the first time, connected [illegible] interrupted line of electric wire. [illegible] great towns and cities are now [illegible] and scientific union, one with each other [illegible] whisper from one may be conveyed to [illegible] of these with the rapidity of thought. [illegible] Wheatson and his disciples have [illegible] time and space," to make not only [illegible] commercial and political men as happy as [illegible] power of quick communication can make [illegible]

The Southern Rights Democrats [illegible] claiming for the wing of the Party [illegible] which they belong a representation [illegible] of Gen. Pierce, and a voice in the counsels [illegible] administration.

Jesse Merwin, the original of [illegible] ble hero "Ichabod Crane," died in Kinderhook [illegible] the 8th inst., at the age of 70 years.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1852.

...NING DAY.—Thursday next is the ... by the Governor of this State, in ... with the recommendation of the Legis... eral Thanksgiving.

... Tuesday's Observer will be issued early ...

...SAVE CASE.—The opinion of Judge ... the eight negroes of Mr. and ... excites less remark, so far, at the ... the North. The only Southern ... have noticed as having entered ... review of the opinion, is the ... Whig, which pronounces it as "unsound authority and from analogy." It ... declared error of the Judge to treat ... Virginia as "nations," in the legal ... acceptation of the term. They ... upon a superior power, the Consti... United States, which recognises ... slaves it as property, "merchandise," ... law of nations does not apply, says ... between two States so connected. ... New York cannot override the Con... U. States.

... Union of the United States, says ... inadequate to protect the slave ... wrongs inflicted in this case, it is ... Virginia to legislate, in some way, ... State of New York shall be induced ... by statutes as not to run riot ... rights of every slave owner who ... by accident or necessity, ... her ports. This is an alarming ... Abolitionism—the more dangerous, ... comes to it with the semblance of ... with the majesty of the law."

... New York papers teem with articles ... The Commercial, whilst it re... outrage, and blames the man ... goes to New York, urges that ... universally admitted to be the law, ... should be acquiesced in, until re... higher tribunal, as the fugitive law ... upon him, because it is the law, by ... and it as much as the Southern ... to obey.

... Bell virulently assails the decision ... who made it. It speaks of it as ... of the ... triumph of the ... and ... of the Constitu... the so-called State police ... of ... ing something of high... But it says the Judge with being ... of the ... decis... to ... is ... justice and the ... United States.

... Examiner says, ... must admit that at the first flush this de... appears to be more than plausible. Just ... it is possible that the letter of ... to no other. It is certainly diame... to the spirit of the Constitution ... fugitive law passed by Congress upon ... delivery. It will do more to strike out ... such than any other event which ... the birth of our confederation, ... the gaping breach which ... has ... should subsist ... been closed."

... Mirror says,

"If Judge Paine is consistent ... of the law indeed, it could ... otherwise, but, while a perfectly ... who can fail to perceive that it is ... an unmitigated blessing to all ... of Southerners with the North, ... intercourse may, for comfort or ... depend upon the acquaintance of ...

... CASE.—We are glad to learn from ... that a subscription list is in ... to indemnify Mr. Lemmon ... slaves, by Judge Paine's decis... $700 was promptly subscribed, ... ascertained that $2000 more will ... Judge Paine heeds the subscrip...

... FINALLY SETTLED.—The Wash... announce by authority, the satisfac... settlement of the difficulty with ... Islands in the Pacific. ... those Islands is fully ad... government makes liberal ar... of American vessels which ... whilst the title of Peru ...

... Under our obituary head will be ... death of the Rev. John Mc... county, at the great age of ...

... ACCIDENT.—We learn that a negro ... town on Sunday last, after ... fatal suffering from a cumbene...

... CASE.—When we first saw the ... flatly denied in the annexed ... Washington (N. C.) Whig, ... express very decidedly our ... and thereupon, if we recol... the vulgar abuse of the Wil... We had no doubt then that ... But it served its purpose ... it was well stuck to."

... WASHINGTON (N. C.) WHIG. ... Journal, just previous to the ... Mr. Ashe, the Congressman ... in a public speech that ... in Washington had two ... for distribution—one for the ... for the South, and that ... were sent off—the Northern ... North, the Southern document ... the frank of Edward Stanly. ... distance of Mr. Ashe's charge. ... by Mr. Stanly to say that if ... such a statement, he made a ... not true. He (Mr. Stanly) ... comments as those described by ... any such published by the ... has his knowledge extended.

... Rynders, the great rowdy, is a ... office of U. S. Marshal for the ... New York, one of the most ... the gift of the government.

... the Post Office in this county ... Fayetteville, has been change...

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE RUFFIN.—The public has been taken by surprise, and, so far as we know or believe, greatly concerned, at the resignation of this eminent Jurist, which was communicated to the Legislature on Wednesday last, in the following letter:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in Session:

GENTLEMEN:—I desire to retire to the walks of private life, and therefore pray your Honorable Body to accept the resignation of my place on the Bench of the Supreme Court. In surrendering this trust, I would wish to express my sense of the confidence and honors so often and so long bestowed on me by the General Assembly. But I have no language to do it suitably. I am very sensible, that they were far beyond my deserts; and that I have made an insufficient return of service. Yet, I can truly aver, that, to the best of my ability, I have administered the law as I understood it, and to the ends of suppressing crime and wrong, and upholding virtue, truth and right; aiming to give confidence to honest men, and to confirm in all good citizens a love for our Country and a pure trust in her laws and magistrates. In my place, I hope I have contributed to those ends; and I firmly believe, that our laws will, as heretofore, be executed, and our People happy in the administration of justice, honest and contented, as long as they keep, and only as long as they keep, the independent and sound Judiciary now established in the Constitution,—which, with all other blessings, I earnestly pray, may be perpetuated to the people of North Carolina.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obliged and ob't ser't,
THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1852.

Circumstances have made us somewhat familiar with the reputation established by Judge Ruffin out of the State, as well as in it, and we think we may safely say, that there is no living Judge of higher standing for the qualities peculiar to his station. We therefore deeply regret his retirement from a position in which he has acquired such distinction, whilst he contributed to elevate the character of his State, and to preserve its institutions.

When the letter of resignation was received in the House of Commons, Gen. Saunders expressed surprise and deep regret. He spoke of the eminent ability and services of the Chief Justice, who stood, as all acknowledged, at the head of the legal profession in the State. He moved that the resignation be spread upon the Journal, and that the Speaker express to the Chief Justice the deep regret which is felt at his resignation, as well as their high esteem for him, on account of the honesty and ability with which he had discharged his duties.

Mr. Phillips suggested the propriety of sending the communication to the Senate, with a proposition to print, and to raise a joint select committee to express the high sense which the Legislature has of his merits and services.

Mr. Saunders accepted the suggestion, and the motion prevailed.

In the Senate, when the resignation was read, Col. Joyner and Mr. Gilmer gave expression to the deep regret of themselves and the public at the public loss.

The Committee raised on the suggestion of Mr. Phillips, consists of Messrs. Saunders, Phillips, Norfleet, Ands, and Collins, on the part of the House.

Judge Ruffin is in the 65th year of his age, in the full possession of health and vigor of mind and body. He has been a Judge 18 years, of which 13 years have been in the Supreme Court. He is said to have contemplated a resignation for two years past. But that intention must have been confined to his own bosom, or to very few, as the public is taken altogether by surprise.

"As Edney has not yet left the country, we hope Mr. Fillmore will recall his commission," as Charge to Guatemala,—says the Boston Atlas, in reference to Edney's corrupt letter offering to bribe a member of our Legislature to vote for Clingman for Senator. We entirely agree with the Atlas. Edney ought not to be suffered to hold an office after having written such a letter. But where is Edney? Can any body tell? Has he finished his "Jack" speculation in Kentucky? Or has he been unable to dispose of the cargo of those interesting animals which he brought with him from Pernambuco, the scene of his former diplomatic career?

A full vote of the Democracy would have given the State to Pierce and King by from four to five thousand majority.—*Standard.*

And a full vote of the Whigs would have taken it from them and given it to Scott and Graham by a like majority.—*Hillsborough Argus.*

The Whigs of Rutherford and Randolph alone, by a proper turn out, might have given the State to Scott and Graham.

DISGUSTING.—We notice that upon the banners of the Democratic procession in Raleigh were inscribed the names of Polk and Clay—Calhoun and Webster. So also, at all the processions and jubilees, we notice that Clay and Webster are lauded to the skies as unrivalled patriots and statesmen. We submit, that if some little credit for either quality had been allowed to Clay and Webster *living*, praise of them *dead*, would have come with better grace from the Democracy.

FROM EUROPE.—The Asia brings Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

Cotton was dull, and had further declined ⅛d. but still retained ⅛ of the rise of the previous week. Accounts not encouraging. Sales of the week 64,500 bales.

Parliament assembled on the 4th, but nothing important had transpired.

15 shares Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Stock were sold at Goldsborough last week at $89, six months credit.

Griswold's Hotel, in the same place, was sold to Mrs. Griswold for $10,000.

The Goldsborough Republican recommends Judge Strange for a place in Gen. Pierce's Cabinet, as Attorney General.

ILLINOIS.—The Whigs have elected four of the nine members of Congress, though the last Legislature districted the State so as to send an entire Locofoco Delegation.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, November 17.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—My Dear Sirs:—The House was taken very much by surprise today by the announcement of a communication from the Hon. Chief Justice RUFFIN, resigning his seat on the Supreme Court Bench. There is no one in the State, I presume, who is able to appreciate his eminent ability and services in that station, that will not deeply regret his resignation. I enclose you a copy of his admirable letter to the Legislature. Several gentlemen have been spoken of as his successor, but it is impossible to form any opinion, as yet, as to who will be selected. The persons I have heard mentioned are, the Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. Rob't Strange, B. F. Moore, Esq., and the Hon. R. M. Saunders.

Four new bills were introduced in the House—one to incorporate a Division of the Sons of Temperance; one to incorporate an Academy; one by Mr. Phillips to establish the competency of certain evidence—that is, such as is now rejected on account of interest, &c., except in the case of the parties to the record or their wives; and the other by Mr. Carmichael, to establish a new county by the name of Clay, out of portions of Wilkes and Caldwell.

The bill to appoint a General Superintendent of Common Schools, &c., was taken up as the special order, and after a very interesting and able debate, passed its second, and, the rules being suspended, also passed its third reading by a vote of 65 to 48. Messrs. Cherry and Wiley made *the* speeches of the occasion; but much credit is also due to the others who advocated its passage, viz: Messrs Spruill, Avery, McNeill, Phillips, and W. J. Long. Their speeches were short, but they were well directed, and were therefore effective. Those who opposed the bill were Messrs. Martin, Webb, and Scales. The latter gentleman, though he opposed this bill, expressed his willingness to vote for a bill to increase the Common School Fund by taxation and a transfer of the State's stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road; and Mr. Webb contended that the principal defect in the present system was the want of funds. Mr. Martin based his opposition solely upon the ground that the duties imposed upon the Superintendent were too burdensome. The reply made by Mr. Wiley to the objections urged by Mr. Webb was very happy, and, to use a vulgar phrase, completely "swamped him." I have reason to believe that the bill will pass the Senate. It is surprising to see how much it has grown in favor since last session, and it speaks well for the State.

In the Senate, the bill to provide for the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity, introduced by Mr. Leake, was *rejected* by a large majority.—I presume, therefore, that the engrossed bill from the House, for the same purpose, will meet with a similar fate. So much for it.

E.

RALEIGH, November 18.

In the House to-day, the committee on Internal Improvements was authorized to employ Maj. Walker Gwynn to make an examination of the improvements in the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville, and report as early as practicable the costs of the same, and the amount which may be necessary to complete it.

The bill in relation to the Superior and County Courts was also in the hands of the committee of the whole, Mr. Cherry in the Chair. Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, Baxter, J. Turner, and W. E. Hill, spoke in favor of abolishing jury trials in the County Courts; and Messrs. Puryear, Dobson, and S. P. Hill in opposition to the bill and in support of the present system. The only question upon which a vote was taken in committee, was the proposition of Mr. W. J. Long to strike out the provision for three Judicial Districts, so as to require the Judges to exchange Circuits, as at present. I look to the progress of this bill with considerable interest; and though it is evidently gaining strength every day, I am inclined to think it will not pass this session. Two years more, or four at farthest, will witness this change as well as other very important ones in the constitution of our Courts, as well as in the manner of trying suits.

The Report of the Board of Internal Improvements, and the Report of the Comptroller, were presented to the House; but without being read, were sent to the Senate with a proposition to print. Four new bills for local purposes were introduced.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day afford but little interest. The Committee on Corporations reported against the bill to increase the capital of the Bank of Wadesborough. Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to extend the right of appeal, to expedite trials, and to obviate the accumulation of costs; and if it will effect the two last objects, it has my good wishes for its success. The Senate adjourned at an early hour for the want of business.

E.

RALEIGH, Nov. 20.

DEAR SIRS: Yesterday a number of bills were taken up and passed their third reading in the House—other business having been postponed—that the Senate may have something to occupy its time. It so happens that most of the important bills were first introduced in the House, and the consequence is that while the Senate has had but little to do, the House has had a vast amount of business on its table. Among the bills referred to as having passed their third reading, are the following: the bill to pay Tales Jurors; the bill to prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors to free negroes; and the bill to do away with collateral warranties. The first of these was amended so as to exclude some twenty or thirty counties from its operation. Of the excluded counties, I will only mention Montgomery, Moore, Stanly, and Chatham. The joint select committee, to which was referred the communication of Chief Justice Ruffin, reported resolutions declaring that the resignation is accepted with the deepest regret, and expressing a high sense of the ability, honesty, and sound learning which have so distinguished his career on the bench, and entitled him to the warmest gratitude of the people. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Free Suffrage Bill also passed its second reading in the House yesterday, by a vote of 84 to 27—a number of Whigs having voted for it. Mr. Holeman of Person opened the debate with a strong common-sense speech against the principle of the bill, and against the Legislative mode of amending the Constitution. Mr. Cherry of Bertie followed in opposition to this and all amendments to the Constitution. His was an earnest and eloquent protest, in behalf of his constituents, against changes in the Constitution—a Constitution which he said he considered the best charter of liberty on the face of the earth; and he told his eastern friends to beware of this "gilded bait," for they would find in the end that it covered a hook. Mr. Dargan also spoke against the bill, and against amendments by the Legislature. He amused the House with some of his forcible and singular illustrations. Mr. Saunders, of Wake, advocated the bill with his usual ability, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Holeman and Cherry. Mr. Caldwell of Guilford concluded the debate with an able speech in opposition to Legislative amendments, and in favor of a Convention as the proper mode of amending the Constitution. It is uncertain what will be the fate of this bill in the Senate, though I am inclined now to think it will pass that body.

To-day the bill to incorporate the Bank of Yanceyville passed its 3d reading, and is ready for engrossment. A vote was also had for Senator, but without effecting an election. The nominees were Messrs. Dobbin, Saunders, J. B. Shepard, and Clingman—fifteen or sixteen others were voted for. Mr. Dobbin received the highest vote, 72. I forget the exact number received by the others, but I believe it stood thus: Saunders 12, Shepard 13, Clingman 3, Rayner 11, Stanly and Miller each 8, and the rest 4, 3, 2, and 1. Another vote will take place, if the Senate agrees, on Monday at 12 o'clock. I have heard but few speculations on the vote of to-day. Some think that Mr. Dobbin will not be able to get more than 72 votes, and in that event he cannot be elected. A proposition was also made to go into the election of Attorney General, and William S. Eaton and Mat. Ransom, Esqrs., of Warren, were put in nomination; but the proposition was afterwards reconsidered, and withdrawn.

In the Senate yesterday, the only business of importance was the report of the Judiciary committee on the question of counting the Indians in Cherokee county to make up the representative population of the State. The committee say they should be counted. Nothing of interest, I believe, was done in the Senate to-day.

The Directors of the N. C. Rail Road met in this city on Thursday, and completed their business last night. I learn that that $48,000 of the $500,000 remains to be paid in. It is confidently believed that that will be paid in by the 8th of December next, when I suppose the State will come forward with its payments. I learn further, that the difficulty with the stockholders in Newbern, in reference to the location of the Depot at the eastern terminus, is likely to be satisfactorily adjusted.

E.

[A despatch received by us on Saturday said—"The Legislature has balloted once for Senator: Dobbin 72, Saunders 12, Shepard 15, Rayner 11, balance scattering. 81 necessary to a choice."

EXTENSION OF PLANK ROADS.—It must be exceedingly gratifying to those in this town who projected the first Plank Road in North Carolina, (and the longest in the world,) as well as to the whole community which furnished means to build it, to see how popular such improvements have become in the State. We think there are twenty to thirty bills before the Legislature to incorporate companies.

An effective mode of assisting new improvements of the kind has been suggested, viz: that the Legislature, instead of subscribing money, should subscribe to new roads, payable in stock of roads already built. Many an enterprize might be helped forward in this way. The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road is a case in point.—The State, it is true, would lose the interest of a paying stock for a few months, or perhaps even for a year or two. But the loss would speedily be more than made up, not only in the promotion of the general wealth of the citizens, but in the increase of value of the lands through which the new road would pass, and the consequent increase of taxes paid into the State Treasury.

We hope that this system will be adopted in aid of several roads now in course of construction from this town. The State owns $120,000 in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. If the whole, or three-fourths, or two-thirds, of that interest, were subscribed to the Centre Road, and the Raleigh Roads, (one on each side of the Cape Fear,) the completion of all of these would be insured. And the State, by an investment of $120,000, would thus secure most public works to the extent of three or four times that amount. The effect would be manifest in the next assessment of lands for taxation. Lands would be brought into use, for timber, lumber, turpentine, &c., which are now almost entirely valueless. The aggregate wealth of the State would be increased far beyond the amount expended, whilst that amount too will be yielding interest.

In urging this view upon the members of the Legislature, we must beg leave to remark, that we do not think it at all just to appropriate the State's Stock in our Western Road, as a subscription to the proposed rail road from Goldsborough to Beaufort, or to any work of other parts of the State, in which this community is either not interested, or which would militate against the interest of this place. The enterprise of this community has made this Western Stock profitable, and whilst we have various other works in hand, in the aggregate far beyond the ability of this place alone to accomplish, it appears to us but just and reasonable that that stock should be used in aid of these other works, instead of being appropriated to distant parts of the State.

COAL.—The value of the Coal Mines to Pennsylvania may be inferred from a fact which we find in the Philadelphia North American, viz: that, besides the Reading Rail Road, (the cost of which we do not know,) the Schuylkill Navigation Company has invested $10,300,000 in its canal, &c. Both these works, the canal and the rail road, are exclusively engaged in the transportation of coal from the mines to market.

In view of these facts, what sum may not North Carolina afford to expend in slack-water navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, *and in a Rail Road from this place to the Coal Mines?* And at what sum may not these Mines themselves be valued?

MARRIED,

In St. John's Church, in this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Dr. JAMES F. FAULKES, of Guilford county, to Miss MARGARET M., daughter of James Kyle, Esq.

In Salisbury, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. T. S. W. Mott, Mr. MICHAEL BROWN, to Mrs. ANN CHAMBERS. Also, on the 17th inst., by Obadiah Woodson, Esq., Mr. GEORGE A. EAGLE, of Rowan County, to Miss ANN CHAMBERS, of Salisbury.

In Sampson county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. L. F. Williams, Mr. JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, of Warsaw, to Miss MARY J., daughter of M. C. and Catharine Blount.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 16th, CARRIE B. READ, aged about 6 years.

In Robeson county, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Purcell, on the 17th inst., Rev'd JOHN McINTYRE, in the 103d year of his age. He was for many years an eminently pious, zealous and useful Minister of the Gospel in the Presbyterian Church.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of her brother, Jas. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Mrs. REBECCA McKAY.

In New Hanover County, on the 19th inst., Mr. SIMMON W. SANDERS, aged about twenty-three years.

☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

CHARLESTON, November 18.

Later from Havana.—The steamer *Isabel* has arrived. She saw the *Crescent City* near the entrance of the harbor of Havana on the evening of the 15th. She also saw a Spanish steamer bearing down toward her, to inform her, as it is supposed, that she might enter without further trouble, as considerable uneasiness was felt at Havana in consequence of her non-arrival when due; and it was thought that she was ordered not to touch there. It was understood at Havana that the Captain-General would not further interfere with her.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 22.

BACON—		14 a 15	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		22 a 25	Cuba	22 a 25	
CANDLES—E.F.	14 a		New Orleans,	40 a	
Adamantine	30 a 35		OILS—Linseed,	80 a	
Sperm	50 a		Tanners',	60 a 70	
COFFEE—Rio,	10 a 11		SALT—		
Laguira,	11 a		Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10		Alum, (bu.)	40 a	
COTTON—			SEED—		
Strictly prime,	9 a 9¼		Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 10	
Prime,	8¾ a		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15	
Fair,	8¼ a		SHOT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Com., pr. bag,	1 75 a	
Gunny,	14 a 16		Buck,	2 00 a	
Dundee,	13 a 15		SPIRITS—		
Burlaps,	10 a 12		Peach Brandy,	65 a	
COTTON YARNS—			Apple " new	40 a	
No. 5 to 10,	16 a		North'n "	40 a 43	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	37 a 40	
Brd. Sheetings,	6¼ a 7		Northern "	30 a 35	
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10		N. E. Rum,	40 a	
FEATHERS—	32 a 35		Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50	
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00	
Superfine,	4 50 a		American Gin,	30 a 40	
Fine,	4 25 a		Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched,	4 00 a		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10 a 11	
New Corn,	60 a		Crushed,	9¼ a 10¼	
Wheat,	80 a		St. Croix,	9 a	
Oats,	40 a		Porto Rico,	7 a 9	
Peas,	70 a 80		New Orleans,	6 a 8	
Rye,	75 a		TALLOW—	7 a 8	
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8		TOBACCO—		
Green,	3 a		Leaf,	2 a 3¼	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a		WHITE LEAD—$2 a 2 25		
Ditto, wide,	6 a		WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	3 a 4		8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½	
LARD—	12 a 14		10 x 12,	2¾ a	
LEAD—	6 a 7		WOOL—	20 a 21	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—We report a decline of full ½ during the week. The news by the Asia may cause a still further decline.

Wheat.—There is rather better feeling in the Wheat market.

Corn finds ready sale.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval Stores in active demand.—Turpentine, soft $2 25 a 2 30, hard 1 75 a 1 80; Spirits 29; Rosin 1 17½ a 2; Tar 2 10. Timber dull—2 rafts at $7. Molasses dull at 20cts. Produce of all kinds scarce and in demand.

At Cheraw, cotton is quoted at 8½ to 9 cents. Sales of the week about 1,000 bales.

At New York, on Friday last, cotton unchanged, at a fall off during the week. Turpentine 4 12 to 4 25 for 280 lbs. Spirits 58 to 60 cents. Common Rosin 1 62½ to 1 68.

At the close, cotton 8 to 10¼.

Total receipts of cotton 631,194 bales, against 410,277 last year. Increase 220,767.

The estimates of the crop at the South are now almost unanimous in favor of 3,000,000 bales, *or upwards.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 19—Str Brothers, with boats Capidge and Ellis in tow, and goods for D & W McLaurin, C Banks, Cook & Taylor, N McKinnon, Capt Geyer, W Bell, C E Leete, F Fuller, A W Seott, Wilkings & Co, Dr R D Dickson, Lawrence & Troy, and others.

Nov 19—Str Scuthorner, with goods for C S Johnson, S A Lindle, C A Brown, C E Leete, S J Blisdale, C Banks, Rockfish Co, Lawrence & Troy, Cook & Johnson, J M Bunnell, W Price, S W Tillinghast & Co, A A McKethan, E Mitchell, H McNeill, R T Long, Miss S S Mallett, J P Leak, J E Bryan, Jenkins & Roberts, J W [illegible], T Bullard, J & D O Worth, P Gaster, D Evans, B J Hale & Son, Eddleton, Moss & Co, and others.

Nov 20—Str Chatham, with boat M Brown in tow, and goods for J P Covington, M E & R J Holmes, Union Manf Co, G W Crowell, Eddleman, Moss & Co, S Newlin & Son, H L Myrover & Co, J M Worth, Porter & Ogden, J N Andrews, J H & J Martine, Jenkins & Roberts, W P Healy, E M Herbert, J R & J Sloan, Gilmer & Glenn, C W Andrews, S Dillon, E Mitchell, W H McRae, W P Leak, J H Haniss, A S & E Moss, Turner & Tomlin, P R & D C Hardin, J R S Gilmer, D Murphy, T C Hill, Mrs H Waddell, S Hobson, W J Plummer, J & R G Worth, Smith, Clark & Swann, S H Pendleton, N B Dozier, N Knight, C G Yates, G Brandt, Rev C F Deems, M W McNair & Co, A Graham, J Lumm, J F Marsh, W J McConnell, Henderson & Hines, Worth & Burgess, J W & S Crowson, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, H M Waugh, W S Gilmer, C A Brown, J J Jackson, Lucas & Fry, Boner & Crist, C F & Deep River Co, J G Cairns, Murchison, Reid & Co, I Cox, G H Moore, Rev J P Simpson, Rev M Russell, H H Yearzen, Stafford, Clark & Dixon.

Nov 18 and 21—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for J Kyle, T J Johnson, P P Johnson, D & W McLaurin, Smith & Jones, J & T Wadhill, H & E J Lilly, W J McConnell, D Murphy, J P Leak, J W Powers, H Eramber, R Mitchell, C S Johnson, T S Lutterloh, T McDaniel, W F Moore, S T Hawley & Son, W H Lutterloh, C T Haigh & Son, Benbow, Kyle & Co.

Nov 22—Str Rowan, with boats Ben Berry, Henry L Myrover and Ready Money in tow, and goods for Ray & Pearce, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Cane Creek Manf Co, P Montague, T S Lutterloh, J A Gilchrist, D & W McLaurin, H L Myrover & Co, B Rose & Son, C T Haigh & Son, J D Williams, Smith & Jones, J Graham, J W Powers, T J Johnson, W H Lutterloh, Cook & Johnson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17—Schr. Wm H Smith, from New York. 19—Schr. Henry Nutt, from Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1000 bushels Alum ditto, in bags,
30 hhds. sweet Molasses,
30 bbls. City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 do,
20 bbls. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Patatoes,
10 hhds. superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Bagging, Rope, and Twine,

With many articles not mentioned, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

—ALSO—

25 cases Boots and Shoes, some very fine.
A lot Ready made Clothing, embracing several styles fine Coats, (City made.)

—ALSO—

15 hhds. good Molasses.
200 sacks Salt.
4000 lbs. prime Bacon.
5 bbls. clean Mess Pork.
20 bags Coffee, various kinds.
5 hhds. Brown Sugar.
10 bbls. Coffee Crushed ditto.
10 bbls. Distillers' Glue, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased with reference to a Cash or Barter trade, and will be sold or exchanged for produce on favorable terms.

Call near the Bank of Cape Fear.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desiring to turn his attention to Farming, offers for sale his SAW MILL, on the North side of Big Rockfish, about 2 miles below Murphy's Paper Mill. Persons wishing to purchase will please address the subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. SMITH MALLETT.

Nov. 10, 1852. 43*tf.J

FRUIT, NUTS, &c.

SOFT shell Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts, Chocolate, Tamarinds, Sour Sour Raisins, Guava Jelly, Prunes in fancy glass jars, Essences and Choice Grape Champaign. Just received this day, and for sale by

CHAS. BANKS.

Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf.

☞ Ladies' Riding Hats and Gentlemen's Riding Caps, for sale at the Green Street HAT STORE. D. GEE

Nov. 19, 1852. 45tf

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. J. WORD has the pleasure of announcing to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will commence his DANCING LESSONS for young Ladies, Misses and Masters, at the Fayetteville Hall, on Thursday the 25th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Class will then be informed of the period of their future Lessons. He also will commence his Lessons for Gentlemen in the evening of the same day, at 7 o'clock.

The following Dances taught:—Quadrilles, Contra Dances, Polka, Redowaay Waltz, Plain Waltz, Polka Mazzourka, Schottish, Garibaldie, Tempete, Bohemian Polka, and the Gorlitza.

☞ A Subscription List is at the Fayetteville Hotel, where terms can be made known.

Private Classes will be attended to, when Classes of six or eight are made up.

Nov. 20, 1852. 45-2t

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO BOY, for six or eight weeks. Apply at this Office.

Nov. 22, 1852. 1t

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday of December Term next, of Cumberland County Court, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, for Cash, five valuable NEGROES, viz: Cuff, Wallace, Smith, Hester, and Harriet.

Also, a Lot on Maiden Lane, adjoining the lot of the late Henry W. Ayer.

RUSSELL KINGSBERY.

Nov. 22. 45ts

BULBS AND GRASS SEED.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, Extra-fine Hyacinths, and Tulips from Holland. Bluegrass seed, &c. Now is the time to put them in the ground.

I have a few fine new plants which should now be planted—Wiglea, Rosea, Spirea, Pruneolea, and Reevesie, Cydonia, Japonica, Deutzea, Sedora, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Evergreen Pyracanthus and Escalonia Rubea, all perfectly hardy and very beautiful.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

ALSO, 1 Doz. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory, a valuable and indispensable work.

Nov. 20. 45-2t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Wagon Camp in Fayetteville, last night, a Roan Mare, about 10 years old, common size, in tolerable good condition, saddle a cut, marks of the traces on her sides, had a rope halter around her neck. Any information will be thankfully received, addressed to me at Bill's Store, Randolph county, N. C., or a liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Mare.

WILEY B. BAMSON.

Nov. 20, 1852. 45-2tpd

WANTED,

A TEACHER, of good character and scholarship, to take charge of the Marlborough Male Academy for the ensuing year. Applicants are expected to be fully competent to prepare students thoroughly for the South Carolina College. The income of the School, less 3 per cent., will be the Teacher's salary. The School will yield an income of a Thousand or Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.

Also, a Lady to take charge of the Female Department.

Applications will be received not later than December next, when an election will be held and the successful candidates notified of their selection.

Testimonials of character and qualifications will be required.

Communications must be addressed to

C. A. HARRISON,
Sec'y Board Trustees, Bennettsville, S. C.

Nov. 12, 1852. 45-3t2d

Summerville Male & Female Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 29th inst. and 30th Nov. inst. Those interested, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Nov. 16, 1852. 44t

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, about three weeks since, a small bay HORSE, with a cut mane. The Horse was purchased from David G. McDuffie. $5 reward and expenses will be paid to the person delivering him to the subscriber at Ellisville, Bladen county.

HENRY CASHWELL.

Nov. 16, 1852. 45-3tpd

Application will be made to the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of Red Spring Academy in the county of Robeson; and also to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of said Academy.

Nov. 15, 1852. 45-4tpd

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

AMERICAN Fruit Culturist. Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. Cole's American Fruit Book. Northern Fruit Culturists. Grape Culture and the Strawberry. Rural Architecture. Rural Homes. Colman's Practical Agriculture. Stephens' Book of the Farm and Farmer's Guide. Allen's American Farm Book. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. Farmer's Dictionary. Farmer's Cyclopedia of Modern Agriculture. Faulkner's Farmer's Treasure. Buist's Family Kitchen Garden.

Stewart's Stable Economy. Dana's Muck Manual. Browne's American Muck Book. Dana's Essay on Manures.

American Bee Keeper's Manual. The Hive and Honey Bee. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Richardson on the Hog. Domestic Fowls and the Pests of the Farm. Youatt on the Pig. Skinner's Cattle Doctor. Hinds' Farrier. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. Clater on Horses. Horsemanship, including breaking and training, &c. &c. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

November 1852.

JUST RECEIVED.

GLUE for Distillers.
Horse and Mule Collars.
A fine lot of Saddlery.
Ready-made Clothing.
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Also, a lot of North Carolina BACON.

C. E. LEETE, Person street.

Nov. 18, 1852. 44tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Tuesday the 7th day of December next, FOUR NEGROES:—One Woman, 30 years old; 3 Boys, one going on 9, one 7, one 5 years old,—all very likely. One Horse, 4 years old. One Barouche.

Terms: 90 days for Note negotiable at Bank, or interest deducted for cash.

JAMES DODD, Ag't.

Nov. 18, 1852. 44ts

LEATHER BANDS.

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 43tf

Wilmington Herald copy one month, and send account to W. H. Lutterloh.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, a Negro man named BEN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds; his hair is long, and he sometimes has it tied up in strings; has very large head, large eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and will probably write himself a pass. His age is 22.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get him again, of the above boy.

I will give an additional reward of $200 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boy.

C. A. HARRISON.

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1852. 45t5

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The subscriber having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the PLANTERS' HOTEL, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accomodate with Board from 15 to 20 students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 12, 1852. 1-tf

ZEVELY'S HOTEL,

SALEM, N. C.

The subscriber having lately completed extensive additions to his house, takes this method of informing his friends, and the travelling community generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in a superior style. The entire house, bedding, and furniture of every description, is new and clean, and no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable in every respect.

All the stages stop at this House.

A. T. ZEVELY.

8-26m, July 24, 1852. Re-Impd

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders. She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua-making.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1852. 29tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a co-partnership under the style of

WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Pickens's Fireproof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES.—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Berry & Sons, G. R. French, and Lutz & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Coffee, Sugar, Crockery, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Rope.

—ALSO—

Hollow-ware, Nails, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Fish, &c. &c.

Which he offers on the most reasonable terms. He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

Old Rye Whiskey, old Nash Brandy, Apple Brandy, Corn Whiskey, N. E. Rum, and Am. Gin.

His FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care, and are of superior quality. They consist of

Goddard Brandy; Otard ditto; Old London Dock ditto; Hennessy ditto; Jamaica Rum; St. Croix ditto; Holland Gin; Irish Whiskey; Cherry Brandy; Madeira Wine, superior Sherry ditto, ditto, Port ditto, some very fine Sicily Madeira Wine; Champaign Wine of the Bolinger and other brands, in quarts and pints; Sparkling Hock, ditto; ditto; Peppermint Cordial.

Also, a large lot of the cheapest CIGARS in the place.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26-3m

BACON AND LARD.

WILLIAM MACINTYRE offers for sale,
19,765 Lbs. prime BACON,
10 Bbls. Clear Mess PORK,
12 Bbls. Leaf LARD.

October 25, 1852. 37-6w

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 25tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock —

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
46 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half barrels,
Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Also, other the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 17, 1852. 25tf

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 La Josefina Gift Regalia,	4000 Regalias,
5000 La Union Principes,	2000 Ambrosia,
5000 Jenny Lind,	2000 Ben Franklin,
5000 Plantation,	2000 Noriega,
5000 Panctelas,	2000 Neptuno,
5000 Conquesta,	2000 Voluntero,
5000 La Celebrada,	2000 Morenita,

For sale by CHAS. BANKS.

Oct. 20, 1852. 30tf

CHARLES BANKS

IS receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of

2 cases Jar Prunes,	2000 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
100 boxes Sardines,	2000 lbs. Hazel Nuts,
5 cases Preserved Ginger	1000 Cocoa Nuts,
50 boxes Raisins,	50 bbls. and boxes Soda,
1000 lbs. soft shell Almonds	Butter, Sugar and Water Crackers.
1000 lbs. Walnuts,	

50,000 Havana and Principe Cigars.

Stoughton's Bitters, Worcester Sauce, Currants, Citron, Cassia, Yeast Powders, Dates, Quince and Guava Jelly, Capers, Olives, Pickles (in gallon, half gallons, and quarts,) Brandy Pine Apples and Peaches, Macaroni, Vermacelli, Cordials, Pine Apple Cheese, Preserves (in pints quarts, and half gallons,) Conserve Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Liquorice, &c., which will be sold at very low prices.

Oct. 20, 1852. 30tf

HAVING taken the Stand recently occupied by J. E. Bryan, Esq., I have a large and general stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. Also, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Which I will sell low to punctual customers or exchange for Produce.

C. E. LEETE.

2 doors East of the Market House.

Oct. 20, 1852. 30tf

W. A. Rowland's Mill Saws.

1 DOZ. mill saws thick, for sale by

BRANSON & SON.

August 9. 15-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, plain, silk and figured Satins, fancy, black and colored French Merinoes, English de laine and Coburgs, Alpacas, French and English printed Delaines, some embroidered and very handsome; Merino Shawls and Hankers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Cravat; the Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Mufls for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; Bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Mattress Ticks; black and colored Cotton Velvets; Velvet Binding; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victoria Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Insertings; Linen Cambrics; Cotton and Lace Edgings; Infants Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Point Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons; Bonnets, Cap's, Hats and Straw Trimming; Canvas and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete, to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a part of public patronage.

North West Corner Market Square, No. 2 Green st., Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.

P. S. I keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Salem Cassimeres and Flannels.

Sept. 25, 1852. 2-tf

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes!

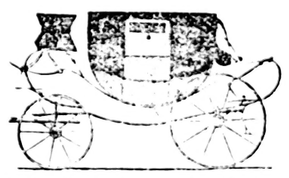
FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail.

JOHN C. THOMSON.

Old Stand, North West Corner Market Square.

Sept. 25, 1852. 2-tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies.

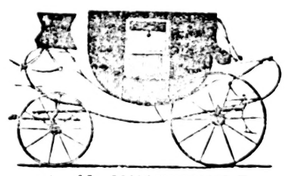
All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach & Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852 61tf

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.

MY Room is again open for the reception of visiters, or those who may want likenesses of themselves or families, single or in groups, and in every style imaginable; for I have recently purchased a variety of fancy cases, to suit all tastes. Hours for children, from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Instructions in the Art given, and apparatus furnished if wished. My Room is in the same place, Benbow's Buildings, near the Bank of Cape Fear.

T. O. SMITH.

Nov. 6. 41-3m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 BBLS. PORK,
10 " Fish Herrings.

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Nov. 8, 1852. 41tf

MILCH COW WANTED.

ANY one having a first rate one to sell, will please apply at the Observer Office. Sept. 27.

50 BAGS COFFEE,
10 hhds SUGAR,

Just received and for sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

RYE WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS, a prime article, just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

—ALSO—

30 bags prime FEATHERS.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods are now here, and ready for sale. Our stock of **DRY GOODS** is large and better than any former season; **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY** is hard to equal.

GROCERIES.—Our stock is large, equal if not superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

September, 1852. 27-tf

The Fayetteville and Western Plank

Road Company will receive and consider a proposal or proposals, by persons who may be disposed to enter into a contract, for keeping the line of Plank Road from Fayetteville to Ashbornough in complete repair for the year. They will state the price per mile for the whole or any part, and will leave the proposals at the Office of the Company, with Land directed to the President and Directors of the F. & W. Plank Road Company.

By order, EDWD. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

Nov. 1, '52. 1st MD

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present Session of the Legislature, for the repairable a Company, to be called the North Carolina Steam Carriage and Plank Road Company. 40-3m

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WM. BOW

RESPECTFULLY call's the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, to his well selected Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Which he has just received from the North, and which he will sell on as reasonable terms or exchange for country produce for cash. Front Row, 2 doors East of Geo. McNeill.

Oct. 30, 1852. 40-3m

FOR SALE,

105 ACRES OF LAND, South of Malletts P. O., joining the town line, and lying in the fork and on the East side of the Southern Plank Road. This land is well timbered, contains 50 acres of good cleared land, and will be offered at Public Auction on the 31st of January next.

Also, for sale, a good harness horse.

J. C. HOOPER.

November 1852. 43tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell her DWELLING HOUSE, with about 7 acres of Land, on Haymount, about a mile west of Fayetteville. The House is 2 stories, with 1 large and 2 small rooms, with all convenient Out-houses. Persons in search of such property will please apply soon.

H. P. LAIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 40tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

We are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 25, 1852. 29tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Leete & Johnson is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Thos. J. Johnson is alone authorized to settle the concern.

CHAS. E. LEETE,
THOS. J. JOHNSON.

October 1, 1852.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted the firm of Leete & Johnson, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

The business will be conducted in future by the undersigned on his own account, at the old stand near the Cape Fear Bank, where he hopes to see his old and valued FRIENDS, and the trading public generally.

He has on hand and will be receiving shortly, his Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Cutlery &c. &c.

35tf THOS. J. JOHNSON.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe, and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head.

DAVID GEE.

Fayetteville, N. C, Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.

July 12—7-tf J. D. WILLIAMS.

10 TONS Swedes IRON, assorted sizes, for sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

August 30, 1852. 24tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.

W. H. HARDIN.

Aug. 30, 1852. 21

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 232 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov 28, 1851. 44tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 220 acres, lying 5½ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McLellan on the premises, for particulars.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm of McDONALD & McMASTER, for the transaction of a general

Banking, Grocery, and Provision Business;

And expect to receive their Bank Stock by the 25th inst., at their Store on Gillespie Street, a few doors above the State Bank.

J. R. McDONALD.
JOHN L. McMASTER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852. 15

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. One of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 30 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 50 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place, over $5000 worth, completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 24 Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

March 20, 1852. 77tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delavery. 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 18, 1852. 18tf

SMALL AND TALL:

COME ONE, COME ALL,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to examine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State.

JAMES KYLE.

Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.

N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.

Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 24Y

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 25, 1852. 3-tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

Just received, per Steamer Fanny,

Kerseys,
Jeans and Blankets,
Baskets and Tubs, assorted,
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Anvils, Bellows and Vises,
75 Kegs Nails,
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
White Lead,
Linseed Oil.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Sept. 27, 1852. 29tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 4½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

B. BRANSON & SON.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. LAREY.

Oct. 9, 1852. 34-3m

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

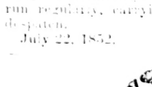
THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we can safely refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heights of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, London and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Erwin Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 50-tf



THE Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 8tf

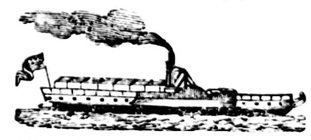
The Brothers' Steamboat Company,

OR BANKS'S LINE,

IS prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass*" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate Landings on the River. JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-3m

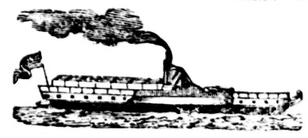


STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

April 26, 1852. 85-tf



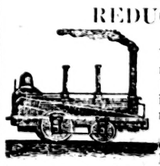
A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't Cape Fear S. B. Co.

May 12, 1852. 90-tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1852. 88tf

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall of the Rebecca Institute for a period of 12 months, to be under the approval of the Trustees. Proposals will be received until Dec. 20, 1852.

The Hall is a commodious building, with rooms with fire-places; and being near the Academy, lending from Fayetteville to Lumberton, facilities are afforded for procuring provisions.

All necessary out-houses will be [illegible]. transient boarders will probably be [illegible] cants can address the subscribers at Sa[illegible]

JOHN [illegible]
NEILL [illegible]

Nov. 7, 1852.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to announce to parents, guardians, and others, that they have procured the services of Mr. J. Smyth, graduate of Dublin and Edinburgh Universities, to take charge of the above School. Mr. Smyth, from long experience as a teacher, and literary attainments, as testified by his diplomas, is qualified to insure satisfaction to those parents, guardians and wards under his care. As a scholar, disciplinarian and teacher, few if any, and fewer still his superiors. He will be assisted with the Principal, and in the [illegible] month. Tuition from $8 to $12 per session of five months. The institution will be opened for the reception of students on the second Monday in January next.

JOHN C. [illegible]
DANIEL C. [illegible]
DUNCAN [illegible]

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., [illegible]

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has the machinery for making, cementing and riveting Leather Bands with rivets. The Bands are stretched by [illegible] chines, made expressly for the purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching is obviated in a common way of making them. Bands made in this process will be of uniform width evenly, run true, and last much longer on the drum or pully, and will carry [illegible] more power than those made in the common way. They are made out of the best quality of Oak Tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern manufactured, and sold as low as can be bought [illegible]

Hunt's Store [illegible]
Sand Shop near Jesse [illegible]

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. [illegible] Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peterson & [illegible] Mine; Mr. Early, Hodgen Mills; [illegible] Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; [illegible] ville.

Jan'y 22, 1852.

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of the [illegible] until 11th of December next, [illegible] signed Committee, proposes [illegible] to assist in imparting instruction [illegible] College. Applicants must accompany with certificates of recommendation [illegible] and as to salary.

Any information desired in regard [illegible] can be obtained by application to [illegible] mittee, at Gillespie Street.

W. McKAY,
J. R. McLELLAN,
JOHN [illegible]

Oct. 23, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, [illegible] the West, offer for sale [illegible] which we now live. It contains about 200 or which are in cultivation. About 400 acres is [illegible] suitable for Turpentine. The tract of land is at the [illegible] River Navigation. There is [illegible] ly built and in good repair. [illegible] and in a fine neighborhood. [illegible] Yard, with all the [illegible] in the county. The [illegible] with buildings of any one to [illegible] the 24th of November. [illegible] one and two years time, with [illegible] bond with approved [illegible]

At the same time we will [illegible] some 1500 bushels of Corn, [illegible] Wheat, and a variety of other [illegible] mention.

The sale will continue from [illegible] sold.

Thorr's Mills, Moore [illegible]

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, [illegible] hundred Acres of finely timbered [illegible] Waccamaw river, near to [illegible] accessible at all seasons of the [illegible] that boats. Three thousand [illegible] have been boxed and worked [illegible] premises are a dwelling house, [illegible] buildings. There are three [illegible] land under fence, well adapted [illegible] tions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL [illegible] with a mill frame ready for [illegible] abundance of Timber. [illegible] tages; the range for stock [illegible] tion of country; and its [illegible] time market as the State affords. [illegible] this location so well adapted [illegible] improving community.

For terms, apply to the undersigned [illegible] S. C., where all applications [illegible] with prompt attention.

TOM. F. [illegible]

Oct. 15, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, desirous of [illegible] will, on Wednesday, 1st of [illegible] at Auction his present stock of [illegible]

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, [illegible] Hardware, Saddlery, and [illegible]

He will also rent or sell the PLANTATION [illegible] he now lives, containing between [illegible] He deems it useless to describe it, as [illegible] purchase will examine the premises [illegible] time from day to day, until the [illegible]

He will also hire out privately, [illegible] 18 or 20 likely Negroes. If not [illegible] they will be hired out at the above [illegible]

The subscriber has a likely team of [illegible] good Timber Wagon with new [illegible] like to dispose of. Also several [illegible]

Those persons who are indebted [illegible] must positively settle the same [illegible] Court, or they will have the [illegible] an officer, as no longer indulgence [illegible]

Terms of sale made easy.

A. [illegible]

Leon, Sampson Co., Nov. 5, 1852.

SECOND FALL STOCK.

THE undersigned expect to receive [illegible] sent week,

A large and general assortment of [illegible] as they usually keep.

And would be pleased to exhibit the same to [illegible] tomers, and to purchasers generally.

These goods were selected personally [illegible] care, and will be offered at the lowest [illegible] back country merchants and others.

H. & E. [illegible]

November 8, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "Salem Manufacturing Company," being desirous to [illegible] tablishment, carried on by steam power [illegible] lem, Forsyth County N. C., are offering the same [illegible] vate sale, on as favorable terms as could be [illegible] by such persons as feel inclined to enter into the manufacture of cotton.

The factory contains 2500 spindles, and 2 [illegible] If not sold shortly, they even would be willing [illegible] the Machinery separately from the building.

For further particulars apply to the President of the company.

F. H. SHAW.

Salem, Oct. 9, 1852.

WASHINGTON

Livery Stables.

Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,

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